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日式初月四年寅丙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1926 肆拜禮

號叁拾月伍年五十國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.55
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	6.05
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	4.55	6.15
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	1.45	5.05	6.25
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.35
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.45
Shengshui	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.55
Shumshan	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	2.25	5.45	7.05

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.55
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	6.05
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	4.55	6.15
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	1.45	5.05	6.25
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.35
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.45
Shengshui	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.55
Shumshan	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	2.25	5.45	7.05

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.55
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	6.05
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	4.55	6.15
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	1.45	5.05	6.25
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.35
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.45
Shengshui	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.55
Shumshan	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	2.25	5.45	7.05

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WU PEI FU AND CANTON. THE POSITION IN HUNAN.

WILL THE KUOMINTANG EXPEDITION
MATERIALISE?

[ASIAN NEWS SERVICE.]

PEKING, April 28th.

A despatch from Changsha indicates
that the scale of fortune is turning in
favour of Marshal Wu Pei Fu, General
Tang Sheng Tze, the new Tapan of
Hunan, has undertaken to recognize Wu
Pei Fu as his superior by placing Hunan
under his orders and he also agreed to
discontinue his relations with the Kuomintang Government at Canton, pro-
vided he is allowed to retain his Tapan-
ship at Changsha.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu, however, replied
to this offer by the appointment of
General Yeh Kai Ching and General
Peng Shou Hsin as Tapan and Sheng-
chang of Hunan respectively, and in
order to clear his rear from any danger
of hostile attack after his departure for
the North, Wu Pei Fu has ordered
Generals Yeh and Peng to push on from
Yochow to Changsha with a view to con-
quering the whole province.

In this connection, another despatch
from Changsha claims that the Kuomintang Government at Canton is sending
General Tan Yen Kai to head an expedi-
tion to Hunan for the relief of General
Tang Sheng Tze.

PEKING, April 28th.

In reply to the latest telegram of the
Committee of Public Safety, urging the
Mukden and the Hankow warlords to
come up to Peking for the final solution
of the Chinese situation, Marshal Chang
Tso Lin says that he will come to the
metropolis as soon as Wu Pei Fu
officially announces his departure from
Hankow. Just up to the present, Wu
Pei Fu is still at Hankow chiefly owing
to the unstable conditions in Hunan.
Fighting is in full swing in Hunan and
Wu Pei Fu's movements depend entirely
on the outcome of the struggle around
Changsha. General Chi Hsieh Yuan
will remain in Peking indefinitely.

WU PEI FU'S ANGER AROUSED.

HANKOW, April 28th.

There was an unhappy ending to the
reception given by Marshal Wu Pei Fu
to a number of the so-called constitu-
tional Senators and Representatives at
his headquarters last evening. It ap-
pears that during a conversation on the
Chinese situation, some parliamentarians
proposed that instead of Tsao Kuo,
Marshal Wu Pei Fu should be elected to
the presidential chair. "Hearing this,"
Marshal Wu angrily declared to his
guests "I would suffer extermination by
Heaven and Earth if I entertain any
such ambitious idea for self aggrandise-
ment." The ex-warlord of Loyang threat-
ened to execute anybody who dared to
utter such nonsense again.

GOLD GALORE.

"RICHER THAN RAND."

GREAT FIND IN PANAMA.

An expedition, backed by Lieut.-Col.
Solly Joel, the South African million-
aire, and Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., and
his son, Mr. Henry Mond, wealthy
owners of Welsh coal mines, has discover-
ed a gold reef in Panama which is alleged
to be bigger than the Rand, and has
secured concessions for an Anglo-
Dominion syndicate.

WILL ASTONISH WORLD.

Interview by a representative of the
Daily News, Mr. Henry Mond said:
"The expedition included Mr. Calder-
wood, an engineer with great experience
in Central America, whose report indi-
cates that a great goldfield, which some
of us always believed existed in Old
Panama, has been located. The world
will be astonished when the full story
is told in a few days."

The Daily News adds: "Mr. Calder-
wood suffered great privations. Guided
by natives, he passed old Indian work-
ings, and saw gold-bearing reefs stretch-
ing to the horizon. He must have smiled
at the puny efforts of the diggers of
pre-Columbian days."

EXAGGERATED?

The Balboa correspondent of The Times
states that, although it is known that the
New Zealander, Mr. Calderwood, obtain-
ed extensive gold-mining concessions in
Panama in 1925, the announcement by
Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., of surprising
gold discoveries, is locally believed to be
an exaggeration.

A CANTON MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH MINERS.

A TYPICAL DISPATCH.

The Trades Union Congress in Great
Britain have refused a cheque from
Moscow. It will be interesting to see
what reply, if any, is given to the cable
of sympathy sent by the Chairman of
the Canton-Hongkong Strike Committee.
The cable, which is addressed to the
Miners' Trade Union, London, and is
signed by Sou Chou Ging, Chairman,
Canton-Hongkong Strike Committee is
as follows:

"After the Great War, the bourgeoisie
have thrown off their masks, and reek-
lessly exploit us, the proletariat. We
believe that your present strike against
exploitation is not only a fight for the
interests of the minority of workers, but
a fight in the foremost rank for the pro-
letariat of the whole world. As we are
engaged in the same struggle, we are
youthful sincere sympathisers. Hoping
therefore you will fight to the last, we
wish you every success."

GAOL FOR OXFORD-STREET DOCTOR.

MORPHINE SUPPLIES TO A
WOMAN PATIENT.

DELETERIOUS PRACTICE AMONG
ADDICTS.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment
in the Second Division, and a fine of
£200, was imposed at Marlborough Street
Court on Dr. Samuel Graham Connor,
of Dryden Chambers, Oxford Street.

Notice of appeal was given.
He was summoned under the Dan-
gerous Drugs Act (1920) for, on three
occasions, failing to enter in a register
a certain quantity—58 grains—of mor-
phine purchased by him; also there was
a fourth summons for failing, in prescrib-
ing for morphine, to specify the address
of the person.

Mr. Vincent Evans prosecuted, and
Mr. Cyril Asquith appeared for the de-
fendant.
"Dr. Connor was seen further by In-
spector Burnby and produced a day book.
From this it was ascertained that he had
prescribed for Miss Young 375 grains of
morphine on 13 occasions but had actually
seen her only six times.
According to the inspector, continued
Mr. Evans, he asked Dr. Connor what
he charged and received the reply that
he paid the chemists' bill and never made
out any account, because they were too
much bother, and the patients paid him
what they liked. Recently he had receiv-
ed £5 from her, which for six visits would
work out as just over a guinea a visit.
With regard to the other summonses,
said Mr. Evans, Dr. Connor had also
been supplying prepared prescriptions in
connection with a Miss Bucknall.
The Magistrate: Are the persons he
has supplied addicted? Have they fallen
into disaster through taking drugs?
Mr. Asquith (for the defence): Yes.

supplies from other doctors.
Mr. Evans said both women were
getting supplies of drugs from other
doctors at the same time as they were
getting it from Dr. Connor.
The Magistrate: He was assisting in
the destruction these people were placing
upon themselves?
Mr. Evans: He had not seen Miss
Young except at irregular intervals. He
was continuing to do this while they were
being attended by another doctor.
Detective-Inspector Burnby, said that
Dr. Connor had been in practice for
about 20 years in London.
The Magistrate: Has he a general
practice, or is he a specialist in this sort
of case?—He is a specialist in these
cases. Quite a large number of drug
addicts known to the police are treated
by him.
In passing sentence, Mr. Cancellor
said it had been made apparent to him
that Dr. Connor had been making a
practice of treating people whom he knew
to be addicted to drugs and doing them
harm. Having
selves a vast amount of the police he
had disregarded all regulations and had
been carrying on a most deleterious prac-
tice to his miserable patients."

"GIVE UP YOUR MONEY." BARONET CHALLENGES SON.

A TITLED SOCIALIST.

Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., in a letter
to the Daily Mail, in connection with
statements that his son Oswald, a former
member of the House of Commons, and
his daughter-in-law, Lady Cynthia, de-
sired to relinquish their titles, said:
"It would be more valuable to the
country if my Socialist son and daugh-
ter-in-law, instead of achieving cheap
publicity about relinquishing titles, re-
linquished some of their wealth, thereby
lightening the burden of some of their
unfortunate followers."

The Daily Mail points out that Lady
Cynthia benefited under her millionaire
grandfather's will, and received £20,000
as a bequest from grandmother.

"SILLIER THAN USUAL."

"My father's suggestion is entirely
farfetched," said Oswald Mosley, in a
vigorous reply to the foregoing chal-
lenge.

"It is far better to utilise the means
we have, as my wife and I are doing,
to advance Labour's cause, on which we
are spending a deal of money. The
story about our wealth and my heirship
to thousands of acres is fantastic. I am
determined to remain known as plain
Mr. Mosley. I prefer not to discuss my
father. We do not meet now. This is
not our most serious dispute."

Lady Cynthia declared that the chal-
lenge is "a sillier stunt than usual."
"It does not interest me," she said.
"I am too concerned about really
serious affairs."

FATHER'S BITTERNESS.

"I'm intensely proud of my title,
which was created in 1599," says Sir
Oswald Mosley, in further reply. "If
Oswald relinquishes it, I hope my grand-
son will carry it on. Oswald was born
with a golden spoon in his mouth and
brought up on the fat of the land. His
present attitude is hypocritical. I did
hope, he would remain staunch to his
King and country."

Lady Cynthia Mosley, who is 24 years
of age, is the second of the three daugh-
ters of the late Marquess Curzon of
Kildarestone and his first wife, Mary
Victoria, who was a daughter of L. Z.
Latter, of Washington (D.C.). Lady
Cynthia is the heiress-presumptive of her
elder sister, Baroness Ravensdale.

QUEEN'S LIFE.

FACTORY GIRL'S STORY.

UNIQUE BIOGRAPHY.

A London ex-factory girl, Miss Kath-
leen Woodward, has written a biography
of the Queen.

"She wrote to Queen Mary, suggesting
that a knowledge of her intimate life
would make the biography interesting
and valuable, whereupon the Queen gave
her facilities for visiting the English and
Scottish Royal Palaces and interviewing
those who had associated with the Queen
since her infancy."

Miss Woodward spent a year gathering
material and collecting much information
from Royal servants, and then submitted
her work to their Majesties, who carefully
read it and now have consented to its
publication in book form.

Miss Woodward served with the
W.A.A.C.'s in wartime, and also worked
as a stewardess, as a club cashier, and
"hacked" sewing machines and photo-
graphs in London.

QUICK MEALS.

TIME SAVED IN SERVING.

A "hustle" restaurant, with novel
devices calculated to save a third of the
time usually occupied in serving, was
opened by J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., in
Moorgate-street, just previous to the coal
strike.

Waitresses procure dishes and food-
stuffs from hot and cold cabinets, which
are automatically refilled. A machine
also supplies coffee or tea, with or with-
out sugar or milk.

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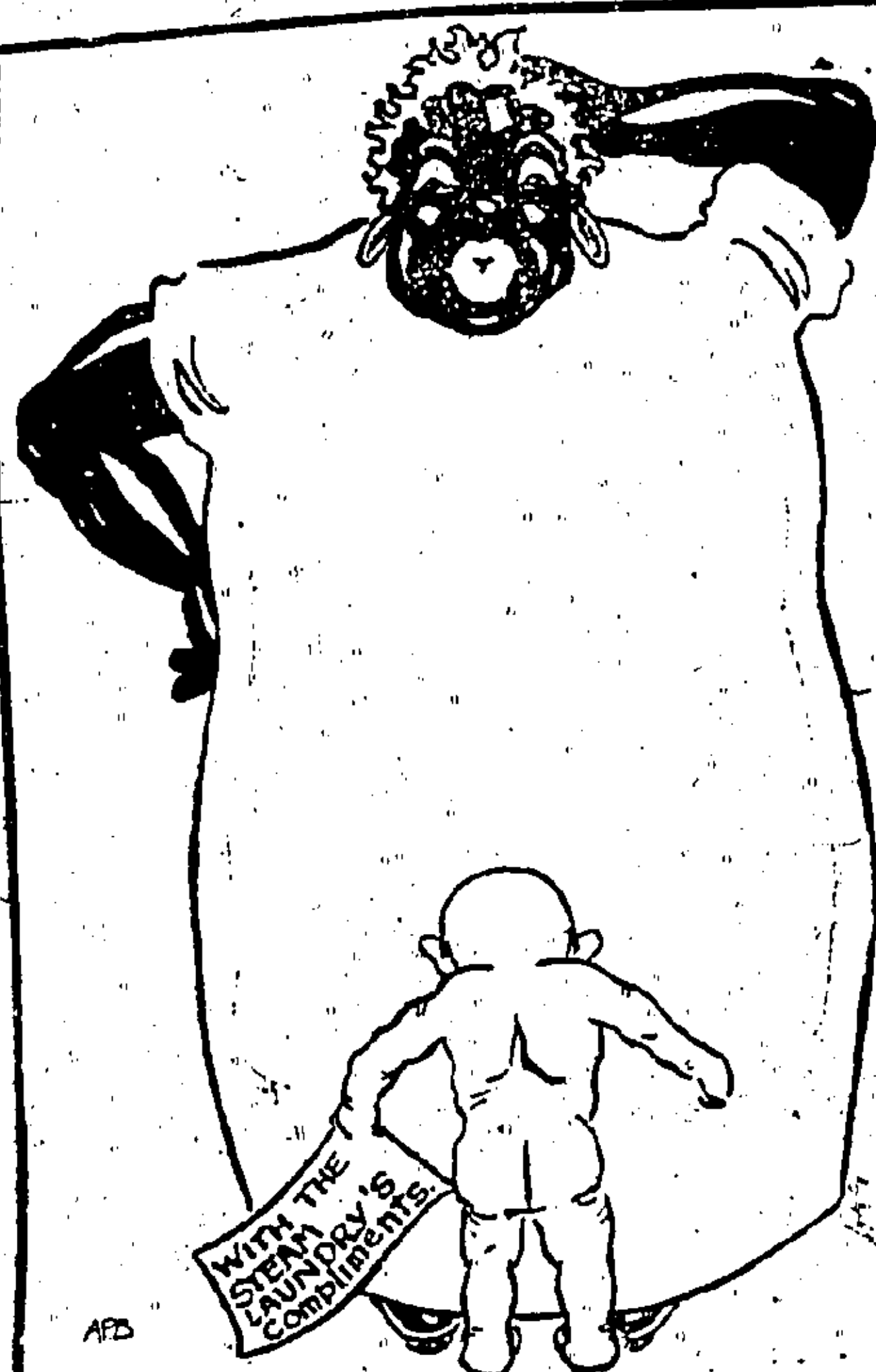
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Increases weight.

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fit. Fortifies the
healthy and
restores the faded.

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REPORTING FEMININE FASHIONS.

THE DIRE RESULTS OF THE MISQUOTED DRAPERY.

It appears that no error is more represented by the feminine world at large than that of inaccuracy in describing feminine apparel. An account of a tennis match for women, a soprano's operatic debut, a runaway marriage, any activity of a woman that gets her into print, may be horribly garbled without calling down the wrathful protests of the lady if only her taste in dress is not aspersed.

One may say that the tennis player has a bad forehead stroke, that she is in danger of losing her amateur standing, that she is engaged to marry a man whom she may never have seen, and she remains quiet and contented; but to say that she plays in a straightline gown of beige crepe when in reality she wears a pleated white pique, is no less than slanderous in her eyes. What would happen should her Paris frocks be called robes de style if they are actually headed sheaths? It is much less galling to a woman to be misquoted in any of the intimate details of her matrimonial venture than to read that she set out on her honeymoon wearing a red coat and an orange hat.

In these days of fashion openings and style shows, clothing for women seems more important than when the yardage was greater. Ladies must dress, and descriptions must have a scientific accuracy to satisfy them. Scandal and rumour may be freely set down for the public without too much objection from the heroine of the story; her spirit remains powerful under almost any attack if she knows her clothes will not be libelled. It was a woman who once said that the consciousness of being well dressed gives a sense of tranquillity which even religion is powerless to bestow. The practical inference is that a department of dressmaking should be added to schools of journalism.

COLONIAL COUNCILS.

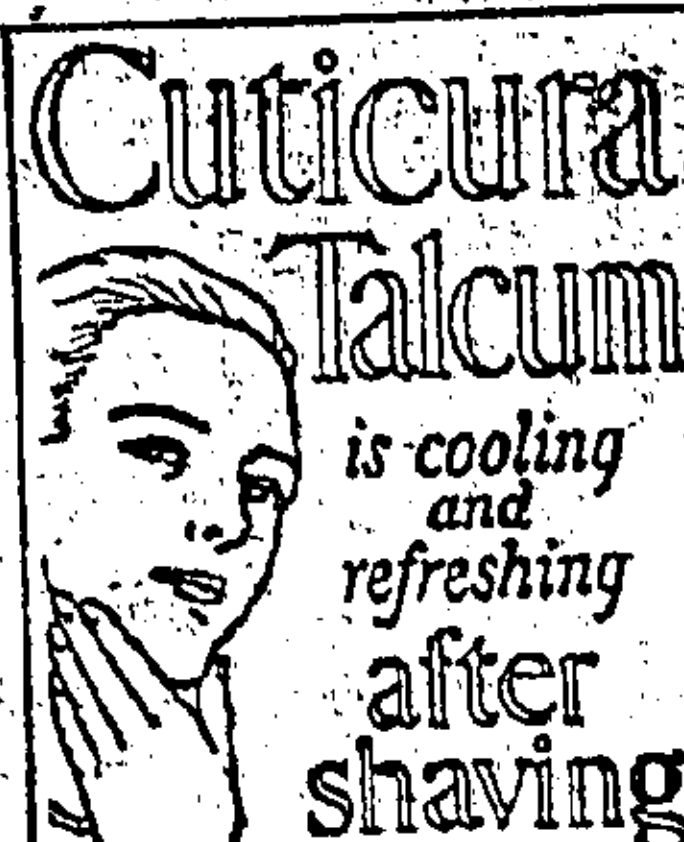
TWO MOVEMENTS FOR ABOLITION.

The proposals of the Premiers of New South Wales and Nova Scotia to abolish the Legislative Council, or Upper Chamber, in their respective States are being followed with considerable interest, writes a correspondent of the London Observer. The circumstances of the two cases are different.

In New South Wales at the general election last year, the Labour Party obtained a majority of two over all other parties in the Legislative Assembly, or Lower Chamber, with the result that they came into office. Not only, however, was their majority narrow, but they encountered opposition in the Legislative Council, a nominated body of eleven members appointed for life, but they soon decided upon its abolition. But as that required the consent of the Council itself, difficulty arose. There are, however, no legal means of adjusting such differences except by the addition of as many members to the Council as the Governor thinks fit. In these circumstances the Labour Party, through their Premier, Mr. Lang, requested the Governor, Sir Dudley de Chair, to nominate first thirty-five and then twenty-five new members, so that the Legislative Council Abolition Bill might be passed. After some demur the Governor, under protest, agreed to appoint twenty-five, indicating that in doing so he accepted the advice of Ministers and the Attorney-General. Thus augmented, the Council in January passed the first reading of the Bill for its own abolition by forty-five votes to forty-three. Then, however, it became probable that the second reading would not be carried, and Parliament was in consequence prorogued. On re-assembly a motion to restore the Bill was defeated in the Legislative Council by forty-seven votes to forty-one. As a result the suggestion was made that the appointment of more members should be demanded; but apparently the course decided upon is a visit by the Attorney-General of the State, Mr. McTernan, to London to confer with the Dominion Office and the Secretary of State.

It is important, however, to distinguish between the Australian State and the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government represents the collective voice of Australia, especially on Empire questions. New South Wales is concerned with its own State affairs, and the proposed change in respect of the Council, if made, would be purely local. Until lately each of the six States of the Commonwealth had both a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, members of the latter being elected for three years. In the case of South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years; while in New South Wales and Queensland they have been nominated for life. In 1923 Queensland secured the abolition of its nominated Legislative Council, and now New South Wales is endeavouring to follow suit.

With regard to Canada, the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia also have Legislative Councils, whose members are nominated for life. In Nova Scotia, where the nomination is by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Mr. Rhodes, the Premier, is making a determined effort to obtain the appointment of twenty-two additional members in order to secure the abolition of the Council. The Lieutenant Governor apparently agrees; but a Federal Order in Council has been issued instructing him not to approve, it being held that the Nova Scotia Government has no power to appoint twenty-two new members for the purpose in view. The principle involved is therefore different from that in New South Wales, and in neither case is the end in sight.



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NEW TYPE OF PRISON INMATE. CONVICTS WHO WANT ASPIRIN.

Interesting details of the changes in prison conditions in the matter of the treatment of prisoners and of the attitude of prisoners to the methods of the authorities are contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons for 1924-25, issued last month as a White Paper. There is a tendency to a slow decline in the prison population, attributable mainly to probation and the allowance of time in which to pay fines.

"The change in the attitude of the authorities towards the prisoners," it is pointed out, "has had its natural effect on that of the prisoners towards the authorities. The prisoner understands that, while discipline is fully maintained, he is being subjected to a scheme of training which has been devised for his benefit, and that the governors and officers with whom he has to deal, though firm in their control, are friends and not enemies. Most prisoners now consider the man who misconducts himself and resists authority as a nuisance, instead of regarding him as a hero as used to be the case."

Referring to improvements in the general treatment of prisoners, the report states that the new pattern clothing for men prisoners is now in use at nine prisons, and new cell furniture and equipment, in whole or in part at eight. Aluminium eating utensils will be installed in place of the old dinner tin as funds allow. At 18 prisons the star and second division prisoners now dine in association. "The results," it is stated, "are good. Public opinion among prisoners of this class maintains a decent tone of conversation, while eating at a common table with ordinary arrangements, instead of alone in a cell, promotes self-respect."

THE EDUCATED BILL SIKES

A glance at the detailed reports of the prison governors discloses some interesting facts. For instance, the Governor of Dartmoor Prison observes: "The present day convict is far better educated than his confrere of olden days, but he is softer and more apt to whine over trifles. Assaults are almost unknown, but 'petitions' are becoming a cult. Neurasthenia and nervous breakdowns were never heard of; now they are almost fashionable, and applications for aspirin, sleeping draughts, and nerve tonics are becoming more and more frequent."

"The system of serving out sentences of imprisonment, or probation orders, with no regard to the psychology of the subjects thereof, seems to be quite antiquated," declares the Medical Officer of Birmingham Prison, who suggests that no sentence of imprisonment should be awarded, or any other order of court made, without due attention being paid to the findings of an adequate medical examination.

"The baleful effects of 'encephalitis lethargica' are referred to by the Medical Officer of Brixton Prison, who says: 'We have had during the year one or two post-encephalitic delinquents in their mental characteristics. These cases are apparently hopeless, and it is feared that their number will increase unless some method of curing, or protecting against, encephalitis lethargica is discovered.'"

Cadiff Prison Governor declares that the younger prisoners received are to a great extent the product of current economic conditions. "The present state of unemployment and housing produces a heavy toll of young prisoners, and the need of more social effort by organizations reaching youths leaving school was never greater than the present," he adds. On the other hand, the Governor of Durham Prison comments upon the prevalence of juvenile crime committed not under pressure of hard times and starvation, but from idleness and lack of any moral standard. "The unemployed boy of to-day will be the unemployable man and criminal of to-morrow."

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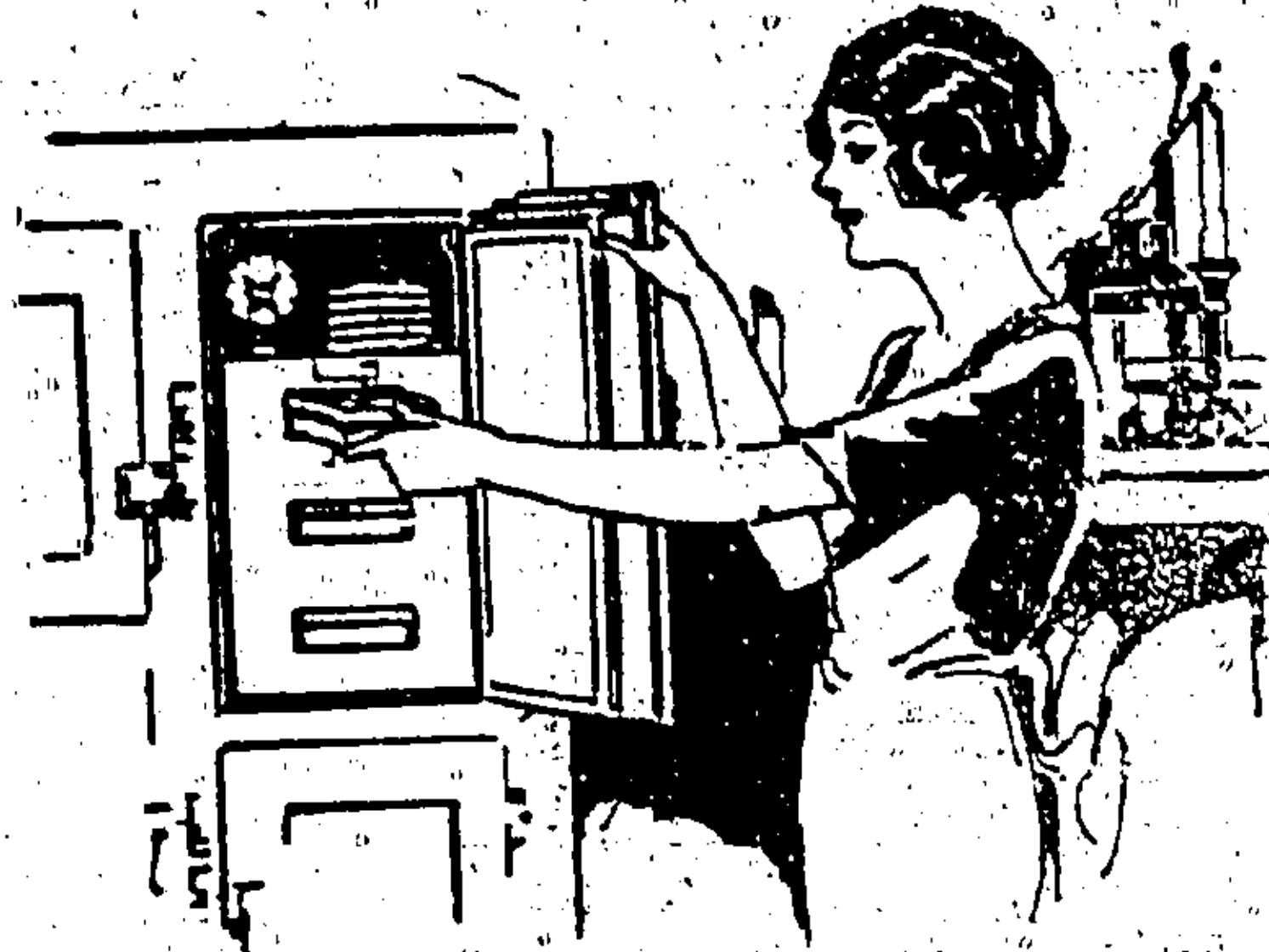
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SENTENCES IN FORGERY CASE.

TRIAL COSTS WING ON COMPANY
\$10,000

ADDITIONAL COSTS AWARDED.

Sir Henry Gollan (the Chief Justice) passed sentence at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, on Au Kim Lai and Lam Fook Chai, the two Chinese who were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Wing On Bank of \$50,000.

In passing sentence His Lordship said: After a patient and prolonged hearing the Jury have found the first prisoner guilty on all counts (six) of the indictment. The second prisoner has been found guilty on three counts. The facts which were proved at the trial are common to both men, and I propose to deal with them as if they committed the same offence. The sentence on the first prisoner is three years with hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. The sentence on the second prisoner is three years' hard labour on each count, these sentences also to run concurrently.

PROSECUTION'S APPLICATION.
Mr. Jenkin asked leave to refer his Lordship to certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance whereby the Court was given the power to award costs against any person convicted of an indictable offence in the same manner as in any civil action.

The proceedings, he said, had entailed enormous expense on the Wing On Co., and he asked His Lordship to add to the sentence an order for the payment of part of the costs of the prosecution. The costs of the Wing On Co. which had already been paid, had exceeded \$10,000.

UNPRECEDENTED.
Mr. Alabaster rose and said that the application was unprecedented. Both he and the other Counsel had been practising in the Court for a large number of years, and such an application had never before been made to their knowledge.

His Lordship said that the Court had power to grant the application. He thought that in such a case as this persons in the position of prisoners should be made to pay the expenses incurred by reason of their conduct.

Mr. Alabaster replied that the law officers of the Crown had not undertaken to function in the present. It was a civil action which had been turned into criminal procedure. The defence had not the unlimited resources which the prosecution had to fight the case. The latter could afford the enormous costs incurred. He repeated that the application by the prosecution was unprecedented. Moreover, the defendants had not the remedies which they would possess in England where the law would enable them to go further with the case. The prosecution had incurred enormous expense by the methods they had adopted. They had armed themselves with more Counsel than the defendants could afford, and now they were asking for an entirely unprecedented order. The Court had power to grant it, but it was rarely exercised, and certainly it had never been exercised within their memory.

AN A POOR MAN.
Mr. Zeitlyn pointed out that such an order against the first prisoner would be useless. "His client was a poor man. If the order was made, however, it would serve as a precedent for the future. He did not think that His Lordship should, on a demand made at the present stage of the proceedings, accede to the request of the prosecution."

His Lordship: There is no doubt that the Court has the power to make the order, and I assume that when the legislature gave its sanction for such an order, it must have had in mind the existence of certain cases in which the making of such an order would be right and proper. In this particular case it is quite clear that both the accused have, at some time, been in possession of means. Mr. Zeitlyn has said that if an order is made against his client it would bear no fruit.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Except in so far that it would bear very evil fruit with regard to those dependent on him.

His Lordship: A man should consider all possibilities before he embarks on a case of this kind. The present case appears to me to be one where an order of this kind should be made.

Mr. Zeitlyn pointed out that in fact there was no loss to the Wing On Bank, as the money had not been paid out.

After further discussion, His Lordship awarded the prosecution \$3,000 costs.

Mr. Jenkin asked if it applied to both prisoners.

His Lordship: There is no question of \$3,000 each; the order is made jointly.

REMOVING A STIGMA.
Mr. Jenkin referred to a man mentioned early in the course of the case—Mr. Lai'im To, a gentleman of some standing in the Colony. He (Mr. Jenkin) would do anything he could to clear away any stigma which might have been attached to him by reason of his association, however slight, with the unfortunate proceedings. This man's name appeared on a \$75,000 cheque drawn on the Man Fat Company, out of which \$50,000 found its way into the Wing On Bank. Mr. Lai was a member of the committee of a well-known Chinese Club in the Colony, and in 1924-25 he was its treasurer. He was obviously a man held in considerable esteem by a large body of Chinese gentlemen in the Colony. He was employed in a firm of which Fok Chung Yuen and his brother were the owners. They had subsidiary businesses, of which the Man Fat Company was only one. For the purpose of having three signatories they directed Mr. Lai to sign his name to certain documents. It was always necessary to get two signatures, and one of the Fok brothers was away from the Colony. Mr. Lai would sign his own name in conjunction with the other partner. That was the only association he had in the case.

Mr. Jenkin further stated that he had thoroughly investigated Mr. Lai's association with Fok, and he was perfectly satisfied that he knew nothing of the purpose for which the cheque was drawn, nor that the money was going into the Wing On Bank.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 12th, 1926.
Banking Bank	\$11.100 sel.
Do., London	\$12.25 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$14 nom.
Do., Calcutta	\$12.50 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$35 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$635 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.90 buy.
North China Insurance	\$14.140 nom.
Union Insurance	\$20.80 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	\$37.5 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$31.1 buy.
Do., Fire	\$25 nom.
H.K. & C. M. Steamboats	\$23 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	\$21 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$35 nom.
Do., (Def.)	\$46 nom.
Shell Transport	\$7.8 nom.
Star Ferries	\$6.2 nom.
Waterboats	\$15 nom.
China Sugars	\$24.4 sel.
Malacca Sugars	\$35 buy.
Do., (single)	\$11 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$2.4 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$12.24 buy.
Do., (single)	\$12.12 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$1.7 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.7 nom.
Do., (new)	\$5 nom.
Trench Mines	\$5.7 nom.
Ural Coal	\$3.7 nom.
H.K. & C. Wharfs	\$1.23 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$5.7 nom.
Hongkong	\$15.180 buy.
New Engineering	\$15.530 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.100 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$10.1 buy, 10.1 sel, 10.1 buy.
Hongkong Lands	\$2.2 sel, 61 sa.
Hongkong Realty (sp.)	\$3.4 buy.
H.K. Territorials (sp.)	\$5 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$14.4 nom.
France's Buildings	\$14.4 nom.
Bural Lands	\$7 nom.
Evo Cottons	\$15.10.10 buy.
Oriental	\$15.3 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$15.3 buy.
Do., (new)	\$15.27 buy.
Amusements	\$11.1 nom.
Canton Ice	\$1.3 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$13 sel.
Do., (old)	\$13 nom.
Do., (new)	\$13 nom.
China Trust	\$15.11.30 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$13.1 nom.
Do., (old)	\$14.4 sel.
Do., (new)	\$10 nom.
China Providents	\$2.20 nom.
Constructions	\$2.4 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$2.4 sel.
Dee A. Wing (sp.)	\$30 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$2.4 sa.
Macro Electric	\$2.4 sa.
H.K. Developments	\$2.4 sa.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do., (old)	\$10 sel.
Do., (new)	\$5 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$21.80 sel, 23.1 sa.
Lease Drawings	\$10.1 sel.
Macintoshes	\$1.19 sel.
Park Trams (old)	\$1.19 buy.
Do., (new)	\$1.19 buy.
Shippers	\$11 nom.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$12.4 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$10 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$5 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

RUBBER SHARES.

RECENT SALES TO HONGKONG.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received a cable from Singapore announcing the following sales of Rubber shares to Hongkong:—
Alor Gajahs, \$3.20.
Bassett's, \$1.55, cum rights.
Jerams, \$2.
New Serendabs, \$5.10.
Indragiris have declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent.

GOLF.

ADAMSON CUP.

The result of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's May Qualifying Competition for the Adamson Cup was as under:—
W. McKay: 45—51—98—18—73 qual.
F. H. Glover: 50—50—105—24—81.

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THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. S. J. SQUIRE.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION COMPLETED.

DEFENCE TO OPEN TO-DAY.

The prosecution was completed yesterday afternoon at the Central Magistracy, before Major C. Willson, in the case in which Mr. S. J. Squire, of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., is charged with manslaughter, and also with driving in a reckless manner.

At the conclusion of the hearing His Worship adjourned the case until this afternoon when the defence will open.

The outstanding features of yesterday's evidence was the estimate of speed of the two machines, given by a police officer, and the statement regarding the damage done to the motor-cycle.

The case, it will be recalled, is a sequel to the motor-cycle accident involving the death of a Chinese at Causeway Bay terminus on the night of Saturday, April 17th. The Chinese received injuries owing, it is alleged, to Mr. Squire running into him while riding his motor-cycle. The injured man died in the Government Civil Hospital a few hours later.

Chief Inspector W. Kent prosecuted for the Traffic Department; Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask is for the defence; and Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy holds a watching brief on behalf of the widow and dependents of the deceased Chinese.

EYE-WITNESSES.

A fifteen years old Chinese boy employed by the Hongkong Tramways, Ltd., at the tramway shelter, Causeway Bay, who was an eye-witness of the accident, said the Chinese was squatting on a box outside the shelter when the motor-cycle ran into him. Two other Chinese were standing by him. Two motor-cycles came from the direction of Causeway Bay, but one turned along Caroline Road.

Asked by Inspector Kent if he could estimate the speed of the motor-cycles, witness said he only knew that they were travelling at a very fast speed.

When he saw the motor-cycle coming he ran inside the shelter and on coming out again saw the motor-cycle and the driver lying on the ground. The lamp of the machine was broken and the number plate was also damaged. The wheels did not appear to be damaged.

In answer to Mr. Leask, witness said before finishing his duty at 9.30 he cleared away, with the assistance of another boy, the pool of blood that was near the machine.

In answer to Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, witness said there appeared to have been two persons on the motor-cycle "which turned into Caroline Road. The number of the damaged cycle was 59.

Another Chinese boy, who also witnessed the occurrence, gave corroborative evidence.

In answer to Inspector Kent, he said he did not see the two motor-cycles knock into each other when they were coming along the road.

In answer to Mr. Leask, witness said there were only three men outside the shelter with the exception of himself and the previous witness. There were a number of persons inside the shelter.

SEEN BY POLICE OFFICERS.

Sub-Inspector T. J. Field, in charge of Bay View Police Station, said that about 9.10 p.m. on April 17th he was proceeding in a ricksha, followed by Sergeant Rozesky in another ricksha, from west to east along the Causeway Bay Road. When about 100 yards east of the tramway terminus he saw two motor-cycles approaching. The machines were on the left hand side of the road, and when opposite his ricksha the person on the rear machine, following about ten yards behind the leading machine, swerved to the right to gain the left hand centre of the road. At the same time witness called the attention of Sergeant Rozesky to the speed at which the motor-cycles were travelling. He could not see the number of either machine or who was driving them. The machine that was leading had a passenger on the back.

SPEED ESTIMATED.

In answer to Inspector Kent, witness said he had some experience of motor-cycle driving and he estimated the speed at which these machines were travelling to be from 35-40 miles an hour. The rear machine swerved into the centre of the road. The rider gave a shout, but witness did not hear what he said. He thought the rear rider was attempting to pass the front motor-cycle.

When he reached Bay View police station he was informed that there had been an accident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leask, witness said that it was quite possible that he had been on a bombing raid that evening and was then returning from it. He, however, was not in charge of the bombs found; they were being brought along by a detective. He arrived at Bay View station at 9.15 by the Charge Room clock.

Mr. Leask: At 9.10 you were about 100 yards from the tramway terminus?

Witness: Yes.

How far is Bay View Police Station from the tram terminus?—Just over half a mile.

Coming down that road, just before you saw these two motor-cycles, did you see a push-bicycle?—No.

"THOSE MAD DEVILS."

Questioned about the speed of the machines, Inspector Field said his attention was so drawn to their speed that he called out to his companion in the other ricksha: "Look at those mad devils. I would like to get hold of their numbers so that I could summon them."

Mr. Leask: Why didn't you?—Witness: I could not; they were going too fast. Surely, if you had wanted to, you could have stopped your ricksha and got hold of "those mad devils"?—It was absolutely impossible.

Mr. Leask suggested that if the motor-cycles were travelling at the speed stated by witness the accident would have occurred within ten seconds of the machines passing him and added that if Inspector Field had really been keen to get the numbers of the machines he could have done so.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Leask, witness said he could not identify the machines or the riders.

Mr. Leask: How did you estimate the speed?—Witness: I just took their speed as they came along. I formed an opinion as they passed me. I looked around to try and take their number but could not see them.

Mr. Leask: You will agree with me that you cannot estimate the speed of a bicycle approaching you. You can give a guess, but you cannot estimate the speed?

Witness agreed with this.

Mr. Leask: And you still adhere to your opinion that the speed was 35-40 miles an hour?—Witness: Yes.

In answer to Mr. Fitzroy, witness said he did not notice passing any other bicycles.

ATTENTION OCCUPIED WITH BOMBS.

Sergeant Rozesky gave corroborative evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leask, witness admitted that he was carrying some bombs in his ricksha and that his attention was more taken up with the bombs than with anything else. Inspector Field drew his attention to the motor-cycles passing and then he took notice of them for himself.

Mr. Leask: You did not worry to turn around to get their numbers?—Witness: No.

What time did you get to Bay View?—About 9.30.

What is the distance from "Bay View" Police Station to the tram terminus at Causeway Bay?—About 1½ miles. (It will be noticed that Sub-Inspector Field estimated the distance at just over half a mile).

Can you estimate the speed of the cycles?—It was a terrific speed.

In answer to further questions, witness said that he did not notice a push-bicycle. In his opinion the second motor-cycle was trying to overtake the first machine. They were close together, but he heard no shouting. If he had turned around he thought it would have been possible for him to have taken the numbers of the motor-cycles, provided the rear number plates had been illuminated, but those rear plates were not illuminated.

Mr. Leask: What another traffic offence?

Inspector Kent explained that in the case of motor-cycles there was no compulsion to have illumination at the rear.

REPORT MADE.

Sub-Inspector Bloor, who was on duty at No. 2 Police Station on the evening of April 17th, stated that a report of a motor-cycle accident was made to him that evening by Mr. Weston, licensed motor driver of motor-cycle No. 616. He was informed that a Chinese, and Mr. Squire had been injured near the Causeway Bay tram terminus.

Witness handed the report made by Mr. Weston in as an exhibit.

DAMAGE TO MOTOR-CYCLE.

Lance-Sergeant W. T. Robertson, of the Traffic Department, said that on Monday, April 19th, he examined motor-cycle No. 59 which was then in the tramway shelter at Causeway Bay terminus. The rim of the front wheel was buckled in two pieces; two spokes were broken and badly bent. The front mud-guard and number plate were also bent. The front number plate was badly dented and was hanging by the thread of the cable. The right part of the handle-bar was bent inwards about six inches. Two leads to the switch box were broken off, and the gear chain was slightly bent.

It was very difficult to move the gear lever. It was in top gear. The left front foot rest was bent about four inches out of line, and the horn was hanging loose on the handle-bars. The rear lamp was also loose on the frame; while both tyres were punctured and partly off the rims. The machine was later removed to No. 2 Police Station.

Witness said that he took measurements of the road. From the tramway shelter across Yee Wo Street was 49 feet 9 inches, and the width of the pathway outside the shelter was 6 feet 8 inches.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In answer to Mr. Leask, witness said that he had ten years' experience of riding motor-cycles.

Mr. Leask: You can estimate speed and you know sufficient about bicycles to be able to give an opinion about an accident?—Witness: To a certain extent.

Would you say the motor-cycle must have been ridden at an excessive speed to have been damaged in the way it was?—Yes.

His Worship interposed that it was quite possible that a machine would receive damage by falling or being in collision.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Leask, witness said he had been told that the motor-cycle struck the tramway shelter, and it was possible that this could have caused the damage, he saw.

Witness said that he received the report about accident on the Sunday and inspected the machine on the following morning.

Mr. Leask: Could anyone have tampered with the machine from the time of the accident until you saw it?—Witness: The man on duty there had instructions to see that no one interfered with it. When he left duty the shelter would be locked. He did not think anyone would have tampered with the machine.

If that machine was dragged while in top gear is that not liable to cause further buckling to the wheel?—Not at all.

(Continued on next Column).

COLONY'S BOY SCOUTS.

FINE DISPLAY GIVEN BEFORE H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

PRESENTATION TO S.M. BRAGA.

Owing to the threatening weather yesterday afternoon, a decision had to be reached by 2.30 p.m. whether to hold the Scouts Rally on Murray Parade Ground, as arranged, or to move to a place where a covered hall would be available. Eventually it was decided to hold the display at the H.K.V.D.C. parade ground, where the drill hall would be available in case of need.

As matters turned out the change of venue was unfortunate as the weather was fine and the Volunteer parade ground proved too small to allow of the original programme being carried out.

Under the circumstances, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, M.A. (Commissioner, and Deputy Camp Chief), Colonel T. A. Robertson, O.B.E. (Assistant Commissioner), Mr. A. White (District Scoutmaster in control of the Scouts), the other officers and the troops and packs who took part are to be heartily congratulated upon a most excellent display under very trying conditions.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), the Chief Scout of Hongkong, who was accompanied by Lady Clementi and attended by Captain H. B. L. Downington (Hon. A.D.C.), was met on arrival by Mr. Waldegrave, the Scouts and Wolf Cubs, standing at the salute while the opening bars of the National Anthem were played by the band of H.M.S. Dundee.

It is of interest to note that the band which was lent for the occasion by kind permission of the Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Dundee is composed of volunteer blue-jackets, under the baton of C.P.O. Harman. They proved themselves a most able body of musicians and added much to the afternoon's enjoyment.

The Chief Scout inspected the parade, 450 strong, shaking hands with the officer in charge of each troop.

Then followed displays by various troops and packs, His Excellency giving the keenest interest in the first aid work of the 15th H.K. Yingwa Troop, under S.M. K. T. Lo.

The Japanese Troop won much applause, as did the Highland dancing of the 9th Troop (Taikoo Scottish) under S.M. A. McPhedran, to the accompaniment of Pipe-Major P. D. Wilson of the H.K.V.D.C.

The 8th, 11th and 13th Troops (under S.M. Chak) gave a fine demonstration of bamboo tower construction.

The 2nd Troop (St. Andrew's, Kowloon), under S.M. T. E. Jackson, in their pyramid display, proved themselves thoroughly efficient in a by no means easy task.

The 1st Sea Scouts, under Chief Yeoman of Signals Smith, of H.M.S. Tamar, demonstrated in truly realistic manner how a fleet is manoeuvred, at sea, each scout representing a warship. The lads did wonderfully well under very cramped conditions.

The combined display of fire-fighting (20th Troop), ambulance work (1st Troop), signalling (8th Troop) and use of the cycle-stretcher was also well executed. Mr. Harold Chan, a sub-officer from the Central Fire Station, was well rewarded for the time he has spent on the instruction in fire-fighting. The whole movement from the time the main body formed a wedge to make a passage through the crowd for the fire appliances, until the "injured" were carried away on improvised stretchers slung from three bicycles, was carried out without a hitch.

So realistic was the jumping from the roof of the drill hall into the "sheet" that many of the ladies present could not refrain from screaming.

The Wolf Cubs under Mrs. G. E. Arrow-smith and Miss Fleming (who took the place of Mr. McVillie Smith, who was unfortunately taken unwell early in the afternoon) vied with their elder brethren and gave some capital displays during the Rally.

At the conclusion of the displays, the Scouts formed a hollow square while the Chief Scout made the presentations.

The Commissioner (Rev. G. T. Waldegrave) first asked His Excellency to present the Prince of Wales' Banner to the Saiyungpun Troop, who have won it for their work during part of 1924 and in 1925. Mr. Waldegrave stated that competition for the Banner is exceptionally keen. It had been won by Saiyungpun Troop chiefly for their work in the troop.

(Continued on next Column).

Witnesses admitted that during the Sunday there was no one, apart from the constable on traffic duty, to look after the damaged machine, but he did not think it could have been tampered with during that time sufficiently for any harm to be done.

Witness agreed with Mr. Leask that he could not say that the machine was in the same condition when he saw it on the Monday as it was when it was left in the shelter on the Saturday night.

Witness further admitted that it was possible that the front number plate might have been damaged before this accident.

Witness did not think that the damage to the left foot rest could have been caused by contact with the rear wheel of another machine, proceeding in the same direction.

Mr. Leask: You think the left foot rest caught the shelter?—Witness: Yes.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Sub-Inspector C. F. Alexander, Traffic Department, said when he charged and cautioned the defendant, the latter said: "I prefer to say nothing."

Inspector Kent intimated that this closed the case for the prosecution, and it was at this juncture that His Worship adjourned further hearing of the case until this afternoon.

—that is for help boys to pass for 1st and 2nd class badges. A good deal of hard work was entailed, in each case. Last year had not been a normal one, and work had been considerably interfered with when the Scouts were doing duty during the Strike. The fact that the Saiyungpun Troop had won the Banner did not signify that they had shirked their duties during the Strike; on the other hand, it emphasised that they had managed to carry on both jobs under great difficulties.

The Chief Scout then handed the Banner to the Troop, speaking a few words of congratulation. The other Scouts came to the salute and gave three cheers for the Saiyungpun Troop as they carried off the Banner.

Then followed the presentation of the Silver Cross to Scoutmaster H. Braga for gallant conduct during the Po. Hing Fong Rescue Work.

The Silver Cross was accompanied by a parchment scroll, which reads:

This certificate is granted to Hugh Braga of the 1st Hongkong (St. Joseph's College) Troop, as evidence that I have awarded him the Silver Cross in recognition of his gallant conduct in rescuing a young girl from the ruins of a collapsed house in Hongkong, on July 15th, 1925.

(Sgd.) ROBERT BADEN POWELL, Chief Scout.

After His Excellency had pinned the Silver Cross on Mr. Braga's breast, the Scouts gave three cheers, in which the spectators joined.

Lotters of Commendation were presented to Kwok Mok Hei, of the 13th Troop, and to Kow Chan of the 1st Troop, for good services rendered.

The former had rendered first aid on two occasions in January, once to a wounded man, and once to an injured lad. Two boys, who had assisted him, were also mentioned.

Kow Chan's commendation was for good services rendered on behalf of the public health.

Seeing the door closed and joss-sticks burning daily outside a certain house, he used his Scout sense to ascertain what was behind the closed door and was able to report "a hidden case of small-pox," thereby possibly preventing an epidemic.

Messrs. Ernest Zimmers and Ho Pak Ping then "took the promise" and received certificates as Assistant Scoutmasters.

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

The Commissioner (Rev. G. T. Waldegrave), in addressing the Chief Scout, said in part:—

Though the opportunity of extending the welcome of the Scouts of Hongkong to Your Excellency and Lady Clementi has been delayed, it is none the less warm for that, more especially as before your arrival we had heard of your keen interest in the welfare of the movement in Ceylon, an interest of which you have already given us no uncertain evidence.

We have tried this afternoon to show you and our other friends something of what Scouts can do, and we hope that you understand that the training goes far deeper than this, and that this display is a mere nothing compared with the whole range covered by Scouting.

Circumstances have from time to time, and more especially of late, given Hongkong Scouts opportunities to test the value of the training, and we know that it is your wish as it is ours that this training should be more widely extended in the Colony. Great strides towards this end have recently been made.

Our Headquarters is a going concern, though more has yet to be done there before we can say that it is completely fitted out for the purpose for which it is intended—not only an office but also a Club and a training centre. We are also engaged in organising a strong Council with a view to incorporating the Association locally and to safeguarding the uniform and badges. Then we have before us the important work of developing ground in Junk Bay for Training Camp purposes, the importance of this lying in the fact that the greatest capable of and willing to give up the necessary time. That a man knows nothing about Scouting need be no deterrent, we all started in the same state of ignorance and had to learn by experience, but this training camp when properly organised with periodical courses both written and practical will go a long way towards relieving both present and prospective officers of that disability.

Like everyone and everything else we need increased financial support, but may I conclude by repeating our oft made appeal for officers and yet more officers, assuring any concerned that any self denial made will prove its worth over and over again.

CHIEF SCOUT'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency then addressed the Commissioner and the Scouts and Wolf Cubs. The Chief Scout congratulated them very sincerely on the display they had given. He said that it had been very good, but he looked for a steady improvement in efficiency and an increase in numbers. He trusted they would all continue their keen interest in scouting and continue to show that fine spirit with which they had met the challenge of Bolshevism last year and that in future the Colony would hear no more of school strikes. The Boy Scouts now formed a World Brotherhood, and His Excellency charged them to see that this Brotherhood was continued in after years.

In conclusion, the Chief Scout pledged his support in every matter in which he could be of assistance.

The singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the Chief Scout with "hats on staves" brought proceedings to a close.

Among the large gathering present the Girl Guides and Brownies were much in evidence.

Colonel Robertson was in charge of the seating arrangements and D.S.M. White (Hon. Secretary) in control of the Scouts. The sudden change of programme naturally threw an extra amount of labour on their shoulders which, however, following the example of the Commissioner, they looked upon as "all in the day's work."

TEA FOR TWO, MISS!

A NEW MOVE IN CHINESE RESTAURANTS.

WAITRESSES TAKING THE PLACE OF MEN.

The unemployed waiters in Hongkong have been endeavouring to create a fuss because they find their places being taken by attractive young Chinese waitresses. Some of them have even tried to enlist the support of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs. They want the Government to advise the tea house proprietors to stop employing these girls.

In order to get to the root of the trouble a representative of the *Daily Press* paid a visit to the Kang Kung tea house, near the Western market yesterday and had a heart to heart talk with Miss Ah Chen, one of the waitresses there. Miss Ah Chen seems to be popular with her associates as well as with the patrons of the house, and she certainly knows what she is talking about. The only difficulty was that her colleagues took the greatest interest in the interview. They crowded round—although, in the circumstances it seems a little ungalant to say so—and all wanted to take part in the discussion at the same time.

It appears that the men were never so attentive to the wants of the customers or so submissive as their sisters in the trade. Moreover, it was claimed that the waitresses had not broken in a month as many pieces of China as the waiters broke each week. And this fact had to be confirmed by a stern visaged *fu* who stood near by very ready it seemed to discount the waitresses' story if they allowed their imagination too much play.

But, Ah Chen, some say you flirt too much! This was the suggestion somewhat shyly made by the *Daily Press* reporter. He scarcely liked bringing forward such a delicate topic but he was determined to get at the truth.

Ah Chen, however, was severely practical. There is very little time for the waitresses to flirt, even if we so desired, between 12 and 12.30, she replied. And after 1.30 we have to assist in the kitchen in removing the shells from the shrimps which are used in such large quantities for making *Dim Shum*.

"We did not ask the waiters to leave employment," said a tea house owner. "They left us on their own account last June and some of our shops had to close as a consequence. No sensible person would deny women the privilege of earning their own living."

To sum up. Although some waitresses may have abused their position there seems little doubt that the majority have given the public satisfaction. Their cleanliness both in dress and habits are appreciated and the impression is that they have come to stay.

The question is one that is attracting a considerable amount of attention in the Chinese community, and a fair amount of space is devoted to it in the Chinese Press. The *China Star*, a vernacular paper, that made its first appearance on May 12th devoted a column to the subject and reproduced a photograph of Miss Lo Wai Fong, a waitress, in the middle of its front page. What would the mandarins of the old regime say? *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

SCARED OFF BY FINGER BITE.

TEACHER'S METHOD OF DISPOSING OF ARMED MEN.

An effective method of disposing of would be robbers, was brought to light yesterday in a report made to the police by a Chinese lady teacher, residing at No. 491, Shanghai Street, 2nd floor.

It appears that about 2.30 yesterday afternoon two men, one armed with a revolver, and the other with a dagger, entered her room and attempted to terrorise her. The young woman, aged 26 years, struggled with the intruders and was slightly wounded by the man armed with the dagger. In retaliation she bit the man's finger, and this seems to have taken all the courage out of both of them, for they decamped without more ado, and without stealing anything.

SATURDAY'S MEETING IN CANTON.

QUESTIONS OF HIGH POLICY ON THE AGENDA.

FEARS OF TROUBLE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The idea prevails in some quarters that the meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Canton on Saturday next will lead to trouble, and a few of the more timid politicians are leaving the City for the time being.

The Central Executive Committee will consider their future policy under three important headings.

- (1) Soviet-Kuomintang Alliance.
- (2) Anti-Imperialist Boycott.
- (3) Northern Expedition.

There will also be, it is expected, a hard struggle over the election of a chairman of the Council.

THE THREAT TO KWANGTUNG.

The defeat of Bolshevism in Hunan, and the threatened invasion of Kwangtung from Hunan and Kiangsi have put the Kuomintang into a position of defence. Those who advocate a safe policy are urging General Chiang Kai Shek to join the cause of Marshal Wu Pei Fu.

The retreat of General Tang Seng Chi from Changsha shows that the "Reds" in Hunan are in a bad way, but Tang Seng Chi's agents have been unable to secure military assistance from Canton, although it is generally understood that reinforcements were at one time promised. Now the South-Western militarists—Ma Chi and Tse Min Ping are declaring their readiness to take the initiative and to lead an army or armies into Kwangtung.

MR. HU HAN MIN.

Mr. Hu Han Min did not appear at the reception arranged in his honour at Canton and reports are now current that he has followed Mr. Wang Chung Wei's example and left Canton secretly. The latest report is that Mr. Wang is in Formosa but no one seems to know where Mr. Hu has taken up his residence.

The Strike Committee are preparing to resist any attempt that may be made to restrict their power. As already reported in the *Daily Press* they are organising a "picket fleet." Their procedure is simply one of confiscation. They seize private launches on the slightest pretext. Within the last few days four privately owned launches have been captured on the ground that they were used for importing "contraband" goods.

Replying to the "unfriendly" suggestion that the Kuomintang have brought about a reign of terror in Canton and other districts of Kwangtung, the Kuomintang organs point out that since May 1st only 31 people have been killed and 131 rickshas smashed, during faction fights in the City.

The fighting between Kuomintang troops and "anti-red" sympathisers around Wushek, which stopped for a time, broke out again on May 9th. The remnant of the Wushek market place was completely destroyed and it is reported that 100 soldiers and 310 villagers were killed.

Shekhi, the birth place of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is now without newspapers, on account of a strike of printers who are demanding higher wages, than the publishers will pay.

Upon the petition of the remaining few monks of the Buddhist Order in Canton, the Kuomintang has exempted the Wah Lum or Flowery Temple at Sae Loi Shu Di, Canton City, from confiscation. This temple, in which may be found the famous 500 geni, was once the great attraction for foreign tourists to Canton. It is one of the oldest monasteries in South China.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CLOSING ROUNDS.

The annual tournament of the Hongkong Cricket Club—the great lawn tennis fixture of the year—is fast drawing to a close. In most events the semi-final stage has now been reached.

While the standard of play has not, so far, been high, there have been many exciting and closely contested games, and the unusually large number of "upsets" has added interest to the competition. But there should be an improvement of play in the final rounds of the tournament as a whole for 1926 will not bear comparison with those held when Hancock, Niabet, Green and Ng Sze Kwong were in their prime.

The following is a short review of the Open Singles and Open Doubles Championships of the Colony, and the Club Championship, the main attractions in the programme.

OPEN SINGLES.

With a record number of entrants, 61 in all, the absence of the holder, Capt. O'Callaghan, and the fortunate placing of Honda and Ng Sze Kwong in opposite halves, interest at the start was greater than usual.

Sewell drew first blood by defeating Redmond in the first round and since then the number of unexpected results have been many, including the defeats of Ho Ka Lun, Ng Sze Cheung, H. D. Rumbahn and S. E. Green in the second round and Tottenham in the third. Ng Sze Kwong's early withdrawal in the second round, which was a great disappointment to followers of the game, left the result more open.

The first and second round matches, with one or two exceptions, were not productive of play up to Championship standard. None of the new-comers, excepting Major Stevenson, Cornaby and Akiyama, had the ability or experience to make much of a show and in consequence the games in which they were engaged were insipid.

Better tennis was witnessed in the third and fourth rounds, and some exciting games were seen, but still the average standard fell below that of previous years. It remains to be seen whether the semi-final and final will bring an improvement.

The four competitors remaining in this event, are, Yew Man Tsun, T. Honda, S. A. Rumbahn and M. W. Lo.

(1)—Yew Man Tsun, who meets Honda in the top half semi-final, is the most experienced of the four. He was at his best some eight years ago, but one might almost say that he had to start his tennis career over again after a serious illness which kept him away from the courts for a long period. He re-entered the tournament in 1920 and has since been playing better each year. He took a set from Capt. O'Callaghan last year in the first round and he will give Honda plenty of trouble with his unique chops and remarkable ability in saving difficult shots.

(2)—T. Honda, was the first man in six consecutive years to beat Ng Sze Kwong. He defeated him in 1924 when he won the Championship. Then, he lost it to Capt. O'Callaghan last year after a hard struggle. He is by far the cleverest player of the four remaining in the competition. He has lost only two other matches, since he came here in 1923, one to O. Rumbahn and the other to H. Snodgrass.

(3)—S. A. Rumbahn is the youngest and most erratic of the four players. He reaches the semi-final for the fourth consecutive year, and his supporters have great confidence that he will win this time. He is a good all round and very aggressive player.

(4)—M. W. Lo meets S. A. Rumbahn in the bottom half semi-final. The two met in 1925 when Lo won, after a magnificent match, by three sets to two. Another hard struggle is expected. Of the four players he is the most nervous, although he is not affected by the presence of spectators. He would have won the Championship on several occasions, but for Ng Sze Kwong who beat him in 1920, 1921, and 1922. He plays a very formidable game when in form.

OPEN DOUBLES.

The play of Hancock and Redmond and H. D. and S. A. Rumbahn excepted the standard of the Open Doubles this year has fallen much below the standard of previous years. The Eischer brothers did remarkably well in beating two good pairs, but they failed to produce any high class play. The falling off may be due to some extent to the withdrawal of three of the best pairs in the lower half, viz., Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheung, Honda and Yoshida, and Tottenham and Humphreys. Whatever the reason the play of the others has been far below the average.

(Continued on next column.)

MISLEADING HIS "UNCLES."

FURNISHING FALSE INFORMATION TO PAWNSHOPS.

Wong Fook, appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, charged with having, on drivers dates between January 10th and April 29th, furnished false information to Cheung Shi (assistant accountant at the Yau Cheung Pawn Shop in Canton Road) and to Tsoi Ng (accountant of the Wing Yick Pawn Shop in Reclamation Street).

A third charge was later preferred. The charges had reference to the pledging of different articles of clothing and one silver wrist watch. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Cheung Shi was the first witness called by the prosecution. He stated that at 10 a.m. on April 28th defendant came and pawned a pair of trousers. He gave the name of Chung Ming, of 15, Shantung Street. A dollar was advanced on the trousers and a ticket was issued, number 1725.

Tsoi Ng testified that on January 29th defendant went to his shop and pawned a watch for one dollar. Defendant gave the name of Chui Heng, of No. 5, Battery Street. He was given a ticket, No. 1020.

The accountant of the Gin Hing Pawn Shop, in Reclamation Street, stated that, at 11 a.m. on April 2nd, defendant brought a jacket to pawn, asking for 50 cents. Fifty cents was offered and eventually defendant accepted 50 cents, giving the name of Chan Poh, of No. 240, Reclamation Street.

Defendant, in the witness-box, stated that his name actually is Wong Fook, his home being 221, Reclamation Street. He acknowledged no *alias*. He recognised the witnesses for the prosecution and admitted that he had visited their pawnshops and pledged the articles in question, to provide for his wife and son, four months old. He denied that he was ever asked his name and address and said that he had never looked at the name on the tickets, having no idea that a name and address was written on them. On one occasion when he had pawned articles he was living at 253, Reclamation Street. These were the first articles he had ever pawned.

Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to one month's hard labour to date from May 4th, the day of his arrest. The pledged goods were handed back to the pawnbrokers.

Detective-Sergeant R. Kennedy was in charge of the case. He explained to the Court that the prosecution had arisen out of a previous case of larceny, in which the guilty party had sworn that he had handed some of the spoil to Wong Fook.

Six pairs now remain in this event:—
(1)—Hancock and Redmond, who can best be described as the parent pair of the tournament, have won their way to the semi-final. Their total ages nearly reach the century. They are the most experienced pair in the tournament.

(2)—M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo who won the Championship in 1920 and have been partners each year since, will meet (3)—H. D. and S. A. Rumbahn who are the holders of the title. The winners will qualify to meet Redmond and Hancock. The Rumbahns play a very strong game together and are expected to win this event again.

(4)—E. Grimbale and A. S. Hett have done very well to reach the semi-final. Both are steady players.

(5)—L. Baines and G. Miskin, a persevering pair, will meet (6) Major Pratt and Major Stevenson in the third round. The winners will enter the semi-final to meet Grimbale and Hett. The military pair play a slow but sure game and should to reach the final.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.
Some good matches are expected in the closing round of this event which is confined to members of the Hongkong Cricket Club.

S. E. Green, who has won this Championship more than once, has reached the semi-final without difficulty. Green, however, is getting on in years and he will find it hard work to defeat G. W. Sewell who meets him in the first semi-final match. It will probably be a question of endurance. The more long drawn out Sewell can make the match better will be his chances to win.

In the bottom half, R. E. Tottenham, R. M. Henderson and F. A. Redmond will decide who shall occupy one of the two semi-final positions. Major Stevenson will play E. D. Lawrence for the other position.

NO MATCHES YESTERDAY.

On account of the rain, no matches were played yesterday, but, weather permitting, the following will be played to-day:—
OPEN DOUBLES.
M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo v. H. D. Rumbahn and S. A. Rumbahn.
CLUB SINGLES.
Major W. B. Stevenson v. E. D. Lawrence.
G. W. Sewell v. S. E. Green.
HANDICAP SINGLES "A."
F. A. Redmond (own 15) v. D. J. Valentine (rec. 1/6).

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[A.P.D.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES AND ENTRY FORMS FOR THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1926 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Horse Club and Clubhouse at 12 o'clock. Entries will close at 12 o'clock. Noon on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1926. [3555]

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, 25th MAY, 1926, at 6 p.m.
Business—As posted on Notice Board in Club House.
By Order,
D. GOW,
Hon. Secretary.
[3544]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1926, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Acres	Area in Roods	Area in Poles	Area in Perches	Area in Rods	Area in Chains	Area in Furlongs	Area in Miles
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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE BONDS, Value \$480. What Offer?—Apply Box 192, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [192]

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INTIMATIONS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1926. [3493]

HONGKONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, "St. George's" Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 20th MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the period ended 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th MAY, 1926, until THURSDAY, the 20th MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1926. [3542]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 28th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1926, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 28th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1926, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 28th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

ON SALE.

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THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held in the Room Garden of the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, confirming the appointment of a Director, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.
By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1926. [3503]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at Victoria and Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and known as SUBSECTION 9 of SECTION E or INLAND LOT No. 1274, together with No. 16, SAI YUEN LANE erected thereon.
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For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Hongkong, OR TO MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1926. [3531]

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INTIMATIONS.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

U. GONELLA thanks all friends for expressed sympathy and floral tributes sent. [3539A]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 13TH, 1926.

OUTSIDE THE LAW.

The decision of Mr. Justice ARMOUR, in the Chancery Division of the London Law Courts, is one of which much will be heard during this generation. We may be sure that the Trade Unions will not accept his verdict in silence.

The rough common sense of the practical citizen of Great Britain led him to believe that, whatever might be the legal aspect, the so-called general strike was really an attack upon his rights as a citizen. At first the suddenness of the attack confused the issue. It required very little time, however, for legal minds to realise that the challenge thrown down by the Trade Union was, really, a challenge to the democratic system of Government by Parliament. Sir JOHN SIMON, one of the greatest authorities on constitutional affairs, has gone almost as far as to suggest that the general strike savours of conspiracy against the State. Lord OXFORD and ASQUITH, a great upholder of democratic ideals and a recognised legal authority, has insisted on the supreme power of Parliament. No one seems inclined to advance any serious answer to the arguments of Sir JOHN SIMON, Lord OXFORD, BALFOUR and

BIRKENHEAD and other defenders of the constitution.

KARL MARX was the founder of materialistic Socialism and there can be no doubt that his writings have had a profound effect upon trade unions. Briefly he said that high profits (including interest and rent) cause low wages and low wages, cause unemployment, because the labourers cannot purchase enough goods to keep everyone at work. That was in 1847. Then followed the modern form of concerted attack upon the profits of capitalists. The decade 1850-1860 saw the commencement of the systematic organisation of strikes and boycotts, the restriction of output and the forcing of wages above the competitive level.

The real mistake of KARL MARX and humanitarians, such as ROBERT OWEN and the intellectual Socialists is that they do not realise how incompetent labour is in management. A HENRY FORD, a KIRCHENER, a CARNEGIE, from the point of view of any business, is worth hundreds of ordinary men. He changes a moribund concern into a flourishing enterprise. These men come forward under the iron law of natural selection. Under such a law the fittest survive. In any industry where subordinates elect their own commanders, there is artificial selection.

The whole business comes to this. Who is to select the commanders of the industrial army? Surely not the wage earners who must obey their orders? It is, however, the claim of trade unionism of to-day that the wage earners shall elect their foremen and superintendents. Labourers are, however, as a class, incompetent to elect their own "bosses." Almost invariably they would elect a man who does not insist on discipline and efficiency. And the penalty of bankruptcy compels the owner to seek for efficiency.

There was a period of abundance which followed the introduction of machinery and steam power. ADAM SMITH and his school of theorists told us that the abundance was due to the triumph of individualism. Then came the alternations of depression and prosperity, its unemployment and its overemployment, its cut-throat competition and its class hatred. The KARL MARX theory was a world-wide revolution to be followed by universal acceptance of the principles of communism. If there is one thing certain in these uncertain times it is that communism cannot triumph in Britain.

The miners gained a great deal of sympathy from the general public, but the attempt of the Trades Union officials to compel the whole of the community to accept their *"pax dicit"* has put the miner's case into the background. This super-authority, which placed itself above the properly elected Government of the country, had to be repudiated by any self-respecting voter who really understood the new challenge.

It now remains to be seen what will happen as a result of the decision given by the learned judge in the court. That it will lead to bitter recriminations cannot be doubted. That the Trade Unions will demand new legislation is certain. Perhaps that will be the real struggle. They have been granted great privileges in the past, but it is doubtful whether the community will ever consent to the idea that a complete paralysis of the nation's industry is anything but a conspiracy against the State. It seems fairly certain that the general strike will divide the country into two groups—those who wish to maintain the law upon which Mr. Justice ARMOUR has based his decision and those who wish to repeal it. If the latter should be in the majority there will be State Socialism with a vengeance. It is incredible that the British nation will agree to that.

A number of dog owners were each fined \$5 at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for keeping dogs without licences.

The police carried out a round-up of beggars in Hongkong on Tuesday. Fourteen were arrested and are being sent out of the Colony.

Mr. Kelly Sayce, of Beaconfield Arcade, reported to the police on Tuesday that someone had entered his residence and decamped with jewellery, valued at \$75.

A Chinese woman who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour at Hungghom on Tuesday, was rescued and sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

There were two Chinese cases of small-pox and one death and two Chinese cases of diphtheria with one death during the week ended May 8th. There was one British case of diphtheria for the 24 hours ended May 11th.

The sale, by order of the mortgagees, of three lots of leasehold property at Nos. 140, 145, and 146, Robinson Road, which was to have taken place at Messrs. Lammet Brothers salesroom yesterday afternoon was cancelled.

A sanitary department cook absconded on Tuesday after hitting a coolie on the head with a basin. The coolie was sent to hospital. Another Chinese was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, following injuries received, whilst alighting from a moving tram-car.

Four hundred and twelve bags of mail were landed from the P. & O. s.s. *Malaka* on her arrival in port from England via Suez yesterday morning. Of this total, 120 bags contained letters and papers from the United Kingdom, dated April 15th. There were in addition 96 bags of parcels from Home, dated April 8th.

The Hongkong Hotel, after the fire, are gradually getting back to normal, and yesterday the new reception office in the premises previously occupied by Messrs. Powell and Co., was opened. This is in Pedder Street, and it may not be known that the Company only a few days ago opened a bar and lounge in Des Voeux Road, next to the Hotel offices.

The new twin-screw motor vessel *Malayan Prince*, which is due to-day, will be berthed at buoy No. A3. The boat will only remain here for a short time, but visitors will be welcome on board, and for their convenience a regular launch service will be run between Blake Pier and the vessel from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. The *Malayan Prince* which will inaugurate the Prince Line fast motor vessel service between U.S. Atlantic Coast Ports and the Far East is the first of five similar ships, the others being *Javanese Prince*, *Asiatic Prince*, *Japanese Prince* and *Chinese Prince*.

LOCAL WILL.

OVERSEER LEAVES \$64,100.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of William Josiah Wilkinson, overseer, Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, and late of No. 25, Praya East, who died intestate on February 21st this year, have been granted to Dorica Maria Wilkinson, his Widow.

Decreased left net-estate to the value of \$64,100.

AN OBSERVANT EUROPEAN.

OPIUM FIND IN SCHOOLBOY'S BASKETS.

Mr. W. Saunders, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., was responsible yesterday morning for the seizure of a quantity of opium valued at \$1,000, and the arrest of a Chinese, who will eventually be charged with possession.

Two schoolboys carrying school baskets, and accompanied by a man, were seen by Mr. Saunders in Flower Street. He noticed that the boys were continually changing the baskets from one hand to the other as though they were heavily laden. His suspicions aroused, he followed the boys and the man to Caine Road, and informed a constable. When the baskets were being searched, the man bolted, and was only captured by Mr. Saunders after a long chase.

A quantity of opium was found among the books in the boys' baskets, and a further quantity was found in the man's possession.

It appears that the boys were on their way to school, and agreed to carry the opium in their baskets, when the man offered them a few cents to buy sweets.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

T.U.C. CALL OFF GENERAL STOPPAGE TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.

OFFICIAL VIEW—"THE TIDE HAS TURNED"—REALISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A LATE CABLE LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT THE GENERAL STRIKE AT HOME HAD BEEN CALLED OFF BY THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS. OTHER CABLES WHICH ARRIVED AT THE SAME TIME REVIEWED THE SITUATION IN BRITAIN, WHICH AGAIN SHOWED IMPROVEMENT IN ESSENTIAL SERVICES. THE OFFICIAL VIEW "THE TIDE HAS TURNED"—EXPRESSED EARLIER, HAS BEEN REALISED, BUT LATE LAST NIGHT NO CABLES WERE TO HAND TO SHOW ON WHAT BASIS A SETTLEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED.

LONDON, May 12th.

The strike is off.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

The Home Office reports that the position in the country yesterday was quieter than on any previous day of the strike.

The Government's energetic and protective measures, and prompt and severe Police Court action in restraining the influence of responsible Trade Union leaders has suppressed tendencies to rowdiness.

There has been more defections from ranks of the strikers, but the deadlock continues.

A large crowd in Limehouse this morning tried to interfere with a lorry loaded with fish. Stones and bottles were thrown, but the crowd was dispersed by foot and mounted police.

One man arrested was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The Trade Union Congress have gone to Downing Street.

Thousands have resumed at Government factories at Woolwich. There were no pickets and no incidents.

Only a small minority of the Tinsley shipyard workers obeyed the strike call.

Ship repairs at Cardiff and Newport refused to strike.

IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, May 12th.

The dockers and coalheavers declined to coal or provision any British ship.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, May 12th.

The Trade Union Congress Executive met the Miners' Federation, previous to going to Downing Street.

Mr. Cook said, after the Trade Union Congress departure, the situation was quite unchanged as far as the miners were concerned, and added the miners would not resume work until the Delegate Conference was called.

The Trade Union Congress denies the rumour that the miners desire that the strike be called off, and declares the strike continues.

The Ministry of Labour reports that 75 per cent. of the shipbuilders throughout the country remained at work this morning, despite the orders of the strikers. "The response to the engineers' strike this morning was poor."

The Trade Union Congress announces that in order to resume negotiations, they have decided to end the strike to-day. Telegrams are being despatched to the secretaries of Affiliated Unions and members before acting, and they must await definite instructions from Executive Councils.

A Downing Street laconic communiqué says the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of Labour, the Secretary for India, the Minister of Health, the Secretary for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary for Mines, received the members of the General Council of the T.U.C.

Mr. Pugh announced on behalf of the General Council of the T.U.C. that the General Strike was terminating to-day.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MONTREAL, May 12th.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing 150,000 employees, at their annual convention voted \$150,000 or "A dollar a man" for the assistance of the British strikers, the amounts to be collected by Union headquarters.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

LATER.

There was great excitement in Eccleston Square this evening and as the news of a possible peace move spread rapidly a considerable crowd collected.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress re-assembled at eight o'clock in the evening and were joined by the full Executive of the Miners' Federation. The Executive of the Labour Party was also sitting in the adjoining building. It was stated unofficially that a definite change in the situation was not likely to occur to-night and that whatever moves were being made were essentially of a preliminary character.

MORE CONFERENCES.

LATER.

Following a special cabinet meeting in the House of Commons, lasting ninety minutes, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and other Cabinet members conferred till past midnight at 10, Downing Street.

In the meantime, the General Council of the T.U.C. with the Miners' Executive, had been sitting for two hours. Then the latter met the Executive of the Labour Party with which it conferred for over an hour.

It is believed that strong efforts are being made to induce the miners to agree to a basis on which negotiations might be re-opened. It is even possible that the Cabinet and T.U.C. Council will meet to-night.

LATER.

The Miners' Executive re-met the T.U.C. Council, whom they left at 12.30 a.m., saying they were going home for the night.

Mr. Cook emerged whistling cheerfully. He told Reuter that the situation was unchanged.

The T.U.C. is sitting till one o'clock and is believed to desire to meet Mr. Baldwin in the forenoon.

"THE TIDE HAS TURNED."

LATER.

"Without undue optimism we may say the tide has turned."

This was the encouraging prelude to an announcement by a Government spokesman to a conference of journalists. He added that the daily trains now number 5,502 compared with 849 on May 11th.

The food situation in London and the Home Counties was easier, but large industries in the same area had closed down owing to lack of electrical power denied them by the action of certain local authorities, idling large bodies of men. Three boats are without molestation unloading in the London Docks. The dock area is quiet and violence is not expected from regular dockers.

As regards the south-western division, recruiting is proceeding with enthusiasm and over 24,000 volunteers have enrolled. The Peninsular and Orient s.s. Mantua was unloaded by non-union labour at Plymouth and the passengers were as normally sent to London by special train.

UNION BOAST.

LATER.

A Trades Union Congress communiqué states that as far as the engineers and shipbuilders are concerned no second strike call has yet been made, and any action which may be taken with regard to what is known as "the second line of defence" is being initiated by the various Unions locally without any direct instructions from the T.U.C. The communiqué adds that the men's morale is as great as ever.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPTIMISTIC.

LATER.

The Stock Exchange is optimistic and business to-day was increasing, with prices in practically all sections improving. Home rails were decidedly better.

The Shipping Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Walter Runciman, appointed by Government request by the Chamber of Shipping, states that the shipowners, working with Port authorities and in conjunction with other commercial interests concerned, can maintain a sufficient flow of all essential supplies through the ports, provided the present measures to protect willing workers are maintained and increased as need arises.

OVERSEAS HELP.

LATER.

The Trades Union Congress General Council states that it has received messages from American, Canadian and French labour federations, and the Austro-German Unions promising financial assistance.

It adds that a report has reached them that the Government has put an embargo on funds from foreign countries coming to the Trades Union Congress.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS BUSY.

NEW YORK, May 11th.

Communists are distributing circulars urging seamen, longshoremen and marine workers to stand by the British miners, alleging that International financiers are planning an extensive shipment of coal to Britain from America and from other countries, and calling on American workers to join the workers of Germany, France, Mexico and Russia to checkmate such a move.

AMERICAN GIFT.

LATER.

The first financial assistance to aid the general strike in Britain from an American labour organisation consists of an initial gift of a thousand dollars sent to the T.U.C. Strike Fund by the United Cloth Cap Makers' Union. Meanwhile, the National Socialist Party at Chicago is appealing for similar contributions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMUNISM REJECTED.

AMSTERDAM, May 11th.

A joint meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Socialist Labour Bureau has considered the latest communication from Moscow on the subject of a united front, and it has decided that the present moment is quite unsuited for discussions with the Communist party.

MONEY FROM ABROAD PROHIBITED.

LONDON, May 12th.

A new Emergency Regulation has been issued empowering the Government to prohibit payment of money transmitted from abroad to the United Kingdom "for any purpose prejudicial to public safety or the life of the community."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOVIET CONDITIONS.

CONSERVATIVE M.P.'S SUBMIT A REPORT.

LONDON, May 11th.

The party of Conservative M.P.'s headed by Sir F. Nelson, who have been visiting Russia, returned to London by aeroplane.

Sir F. Nelson, interviewed by Reuter, stated that a copy of the report on the visit had been handed to Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain. It would not be published till after the strike, but it would make most impressive reading.

DANISH AVIATORS.

LIEUT. HERSCHEND ARRIVES AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 11th.

Lieut. Herschend, the companion of Lieut. Bolwed, has arrived here.

THE POLAR RACE.

NORWEGIAN AIRSHIP FLIES OVER POLE.

NOMES (Alaska), May 12th.

Amundsen has wirelessed to the Norwegian Consul asking to have a hundred men ready to land down the Norge as he intends to refuel the airship after the Polar flight and send her to the United States by steamer.

The Norge crossed the North Pole at two this morning. Flying conditions were excellent.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LATEST RESULTS IN HOME MATCHES.

LONDON, May 11th.

Playing at Lords, Middlesex defeated Essex by four wickets. The scores were: Middlesex, 202 and 232 for six wickets. Essex, 248 and 155.

In Middlesex's first innings, Hendren scored 90, and in the second, Stevens was top scorer with 97.

For Essex, Freeman scored 62 and Russell 122, not out. In the second innings Freeman scored 90.

The bowling honours went to Durston, with five wickets for 57 runs and to Stevens, with five wickets for 81 runs.

YORKSHIRE'S POINT.

Playing at Ilkerton, Yorkshire gained a first innings' advantage over Derbyshire. The scores were:—

Yorkshire, 170 and 133 for five wickets. Derbyshire, 109.

The only feature of the match was Macaulay's six wickets for 34 and Kilner's four for 25.

NOTTS' LEAD SUSSEX.

Playing at Nottingham, Notts won on the first innings' against Sussex. The scores were:—

Notts, 238 and 73 for one wicket. Sussex, 195.

For Notts, George Gunn made 114, and for Sussex, Tate scored 83 and Williams 32.

Tate took five wickets for 71 runs and Larwood four for 45.

MATCH ABANDONED.

The match between Gloucestershire and Lancashire, due to be played at Gloucester, had to be abandoned owing to rain. There was no play.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

MATCH WITH SURREY LEFT DRAWN.

LATER.

Play in the Australian v. Surrey match was continued to-day at the Oval, in the presence of 3,000 spectators. The weather was cold and overcast and the wicket was dead.

Surrey carried their innings to 285, the principal scores being Sandham 84 and Peach 30. Macartney took six wickets for 63 runs.

The Australians had replied with 74 runs for two wickets when stumps were drawn. The match was, therefore, left drawn.

THE STRIKE PROBLEM.

ADELAIDE, May 11th.

In connection with the strike in Britain, the Australian Board of Control has cabled to Sydney Smith, the Manager of the Australian team, that the Board is of opinion that the advisability or otherwise of continuing the tour must be left with the Marylebone Club.

LONDON, May 12th.

To-day's match Cambridge University v. Sussex will be abandoned unless matters improve by the end of the week. The fixture against the Australians on May 19th will also be cancelled.

LONDON, May 12th.

Mr. Warner, Chairman of the Selection Committee, announces that Mr. Carr has been appointed Test Match Captain.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BRITAIN EASILY DEFEATS POLAND.

LONDON, May 11th.

Playing at Harrogate, in the Davis Cup, Britain beat Poland by five events to nil.

In the doubles, Cröle Rees and C. H. Kingsley beat Steinert and Klypsadol 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW ROTORSHIP.

NEW GERMAN VESSEL WEATHERS ATLANTIC STORM.

NEW YORK, May 11th.

The Baden-Baden Plettern, the new rotorship, has arrived from Hamburg. She successfully weathered a storm off Cape Hatteras.

COUPLE AT VARIANCE.

CHINESE OFFERS HIS WIFE \$400 TO LEAVE HIM.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was summoned for failing to provide reasonable maintenance for his wife.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who represented the complainant, said that the defendant had threatened to close up his business and go to Canton. He had offered his wife \$400 to leave him, and had even denied that he had married her. Moreover, he made certain allegations against her.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for the defendant, suggested that the parties could come to an amicable settlement.

Mr. Lo replied that unless the defendant was prepared to withdraw his allegations, no such course would succeed.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Magistrate, adjourned the case for a week, to see if a settlement could be reached.

THIEF SENTENCED.

CAR COVER STOLEN IN STATUE SQUARE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, an unemployed Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a water-proof bonnet cover from a car belonging to Mr. W. O. Lambert, Assistant Government Marine Surveyor.

Defendant was arrested by a watchman, to whom he admitted having stolen the cover.

He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

HELP, NOT CHARITY.

MR. MELLON ON AMERICAN WAR DEBT SETTLEMENTS.

FINANCIAL POLICY TOWARD EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24th.

America's war debt settlements with European nations were the most favourable that could be obtained short of force, Secretary Mellon declared here to-night in an address before the Union League Club.

Touching on the moral obligation to assist other peoples to clear away the wreckage of war, Mr. Mellon said, "We do owe this obligation and we will carry out this duty."

The administration believes in help and not charity, he continued, "and our financial policies toward Europe are backed not by sentiment, but by sense."

Mr. Mellon confined his remarks chiefly to a defence of the settlements so far made, but he called attention, also, to the negotiations which were pending with France, Greece and Jugoslavia, the only European nations which have not funded their debts.

If Europe is to be re-established on a sound basis, he declared, it must balance its budget, its war debts must be funded, and the American investors must intelligently and profitably invest their surplus capital abroad. All of this is taking place, he added, and financial reconstruction of Europe is in sight, with an improved and healthy market for this nation as the probable result.

"There is a surplus," he explained, "and to dispose of this surplus we must reach markets abroad, which means having purchasers abroad with money or credit to buy. If the exportable surplus cannot be disposed of abroad, then prices in this country will drop. We all need our best customers."

Referring to criticism that the debt settlements were too lenient, the secretary said he preferred to have solvent customers with prospects of a profitable business in the future, rather than force his customers into bankruptcy.

GERMANY NOT DISARMED.

HUGE ARMY IN TWO DAYS.

The German Army could be at pre-war strength at two days' notice, says the Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent. The activity of the "Steel Helmets" and kindred military organisations, under army officers, is creating alarm.

Even if the Republican organisations failed to answer the summons, Germany could muster 2,000,000 men, but the Reichsbanner, the greatest Republican organisation for young men, would bring the army to its old war strength.

Dr. Carl Mertens, alarmed, adds the correspondent, because he foresees the danger of an attempt to overthrow the republic.

Professor Forster is alarmed because of the danger of war. He asserts that the constantly reiterated phrase, "A totally disarmed Germany," is a lie.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

An anti-cyclone covers S.E. Manchuria and N. Japan. Depressions are situated over Tongking and S.E. China.

Local forecast:—S. or variable winds, moderate, overcast, occasional rain.

MINERS AND THE COAL REPORT.

REPLIES TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

STATEMENTS BY THE OWNERS AND THE MEN.

The statement of the miners on the Report of the Royal Commission was presented at the meeting between the Mining Association and the executive of the Miners' Federation on April 12th.

According to *The Times* the miners' statement was moderate enough to leave the way open to further negotiations. Its preamble was as follows: "The miners have carefully examined the Report of the Royal Commission. While they agree with a number of the suggestions made by the Commission, and welcome its statement that the industry must be reorganized, there are certain points on which the interpretation placed by the owners upon the recommendations of the Commission differs from that put upon them by the miners. They think it desirable, therefore, in view of the urgent need of a peaceful settlement, to state their attitude to the Commission's proposals, and in particular to emphasize that no settlement will be acceptable which does not provide at least a wage sufficient to enable the miners to secure a decent standard of living."

The detailed observations which follow are shown below, together with the recommendations and the statements previously made upon them by the owners.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORT ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

RECOMMENDATION.—Before any sacrifices are asked from those engaged in the industry, it shall be definitely agreed between them that all practicable means for improving its organization and increasing its efficiency should be adopted, as speedily as the circumstances in each case allow. The measures to those ends which we consider practicable are stated in the preceding chapters of this Report, and will be summarized in the chapter that follows.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners for their part are prepared to do everything in their power to improve the organization and increase the efficiency of the industry. The action which they propose in regard to the various measures which the Commission suggest for their attention is indicated below.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners welcome the statement of the Commission that all practicable means for improving the organization of the industry must be adopted as speedily as possible. They have asked both the Government and the owners that schemes or plans to this effect shall be laid before them, but have so far received no definite answer. They note with satisfaction that the Commission endorses the necessity of a reorganization of the industry, to which the miners have repeatedly called attention in the past, and which has hitherto been denied by the owners.

RECOMMENDATION.—The owners should discontinue charging the miners as a body with deliberate attempts to destroy the prosperity of the industry, in order to compel its nationalization. It is possible that there may be a small number of individuals here and there who are animated by this idea, but we are convinced that the point is without substance.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners agree not to make such charges.

RECOMMENDATION.—The owners should also cease to countenance accusations against the miners of restriction of output. Here, again, there may be sporadic cases, and when the rates of pay for new classes of work are under discussion production may sometimes be purposely kept at a low level. But, viewing the effect upon the industry as a whole, this point is quite unimportant.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners agree not to countenance such general accusations.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners note that the Commission has recognized there is no truth in these charges.

RECOMMENDATION.—The miners on their part should cease to attach exaggerated weight to losses of output due to failures of the management to provide the colliers with proper supplies of tools, rails, timber, or other requisites. Such cases undoubtedly occur from time to time, and a proportion of them are due to inefficient management. In particular places and on particular occasions an appreciable loss may be caused both to the colliery and to the workmen. But the effect upon output in general and upon wages is very small.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners agree that the Report of the Commission fairly states the case on this subject.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners note that, in the opinion of the Commission, the inefficiency of the coal industry is due rather to an antiquated and cumbersome system of organization than to deficiencies on the part of individual managers. While they believe that a more thorough investigation of conditions at particular pits than the Commission was able to undertake would show many cases of failure to provide colliers with proper supplies of the requisites mentioned by the Commission, they agree with the Commission in thinking that the most important task is to overhaul the organization of the industry as a whole.

RECOMMENDATION.—The mineowners should not refuse to engage in discussions on a national footing with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. All the principal industries of the country conduct negotiations between employers and employed on a national basis, and we can see no reason why the mining industry should be an exception. At the same time, the conditions imperatively require that there should be a large degree of flexibility in the wage rates of the different districts. The Miners' Federation should recognize this, without detriment to the broad policy that the general principles should be laid down nationally.

OWNERS' REPLY.—Although the owners strongly pressed upon the Commission as a point of fundamental importance their view that it was in the best interests of the industry that negotiations should in future be conducted on a purely district basis, they agree to accept this recommendation.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with the report of the Commission re national negotiations, but desire to point out that the flexibility suggested is already too strongly in evidence in the basis and pre-war wages obtaining in the various districts, so that it does not require any variation in the minimum percentage to secure this flexibility.

RECOMMENDATION.—As the first step, accordingly, to the making of a new wages agreement, the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation should meet nationally. The procedure to be followed thereafter will depend upon the decisions then taken; it appears to us a reasonable course for the national conference to refer the question of minimum percentage and such other matters as they think appropriate to district associations to frame proposals. Those proposals would be submitted to the national conference for approval.

OWNERS' REPLY.—In deference to the Commission's view the owners have accordingly already invited the miners' representatives to meet them nationally with a view to the formulation of a national wages agreement. They propose that the two sides should proceed at once to consider the general principles to be incorporated in the agreement, which would include the ratio between profits and wages, the details of the method of ascertainment and the definition of proceeds and of the items of costs of production. They further accept the principle of a minimum percentage on basis rates in each district, and propose that the amount of this percentage and also (as hitherto) the lower paid men should be referred to the district associations. They are prepared to agree that the amounts of the minimum percentages settled in the various districts should be submitted to the national conference for approval.

MINERS' REPLY.—It is well known, and it is hardly necessary to repeat, that the miners entirely disagree with the suggestion that the minimum percentage should be settled in districts. They welcome, therefore, the opinion expressed by the Commission, viz.:—"We do not see how such a wage in a community so small and so closely united as Great Britain can ultimately be fixed by other than national authorities" (page 152). But they consider that no useful purpose would be served by referring the question to the districts to frame proposals, as in their view the national bodies are fully competent to deal with the matter on a uniform basis, and should do so without delay.

RECOMMENDATION.—Ownership of the Mineral.—The error which was made in times past in allowing the ownership of the coal to fall into private hands should be retrieved. The mineral should be acquired by the State—by purchase where it has a market value, by declaration of State ownership in the case of unworked coal or coal at deep levels, which has now no market value. The coal of existing mines which are likely to be cease working, and coal which is not now worked and is not likely to be developed in the future, should be excluded from the purchase. Safeguards should be adopted against excessive compensation claims. A Coal Commission should be appointed under the authority of the Secretary for Mines to acquire and administer the mineral property.

OWNERS' REPLY.—Though the owners have expressed their view that this proposal will not help the industry, but will be gravely detrimental to it, they recognize that in view of the Government's declaration it becomes a question for Parliament to decide and not one that arises between the owners and workmen to discuss.

RECOMMENDATION.—Amalgamations of Existing Mines.—The amalgamation of many of the present small units of production is both desirable and practicable. This may often be effected from within, but in many cases it will only take place if outside assistance is given. Any general measure of compulsory amalgamation on arbitrary lines would be mischievous; the action to be taken should be elastic and should enable each case to be treated individually. The State as mineral owner will be able to promote desirable amalgamations when granting new leases or renewing old ones. Legislation should provide for a compulsory transfer of interests under existing leases where desirable amalgamations are prevented by the dissent of some of the parties or their unreasonable claims. Existing leases would not otherwise be affected.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners agree with the views expressed by the Commission that any general measure of compulsory amalgamation would be mischievous and that the best results are to be obtained where the initiative comes from the undertakings concerned. The owners note that the recommendation which the Commission make as to legislation is dealt with in the Government's declaration, and, as in the case of the proposal for the nationalization of minerals, with which it is connected, it does not arise for discussion between owners and workmen but becomes a question for Parliament.

MINERS' REPLY.—Failing nationalization of the industry, which they hold to be the policy most in accord with the public interest, the miners agree with the principle of amalgamations. They feel confident, however, that no such amalgamations will take place unless they are from the undertakings after a Government enquiry has decided what amalgamations should be established. The miners therefore think that the Commission's Report is not sufficiently definite in character to achieve the object aimed at. They also desire to point out that where labour is displaced by reason of these amalgamations, provision should be made in such cases, as suggested by the Commission (see page 220-1). "The Government should be ready to take all practicable measures for the assistance of any labour which may be displaced."

RECOMMENDATION.—Combination of Industries.—A closer connection of mining with the allied industries should be promoted. Highly technical questions are involved, affecting a number of industries, and not electricity alone. The development of electrical supply under the new proposals of the Government should be closely co-ordinated with the generation of electricity at the mines. The heat, power, and light requirements of the country should be under the constant and comprehensive survey of a body formed for the purpose. We propose for consideration the establishment of a National Fuel and Power Committee, with advisory powers composed of representatives nominated by the Government from among the official and other bodies concerned.

RECOMMENDATION.—Research.—The existing provision for research should be largely extended by the industry with the support of the State. It is urgently necessary that new methods for winning and utilizing coal should be sought for and found, if the prosperity of the industry is to be restored and a proper standard of wages and working conditions assured to the workers. If processes of low temperature carbonation were perfected, great national advantages would ensue, particularly through the production of a smokeless fuel for domestic and industrial use, and the provision of large supplies of mineral oil from the country's own resources. The State should give financial support to the further experiments, on a commercial scale, which are necessary.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners agree with the views expressed by the Commission on the connection of mining with the allied industries. The establishment of the proposed National Fuel and Power Committee is dealt with in the Government's declaration; and the owners will welcome any assistance which such a Committee can render.

The owners approve of the principle of extended research. They will welcome the co-operation of representatives of the workmen in this matter.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with all the Commission says on the necessity of a closer connection between mining and allied industries and a large extension of research work. But they hold that provision should be made for the results of auxiliary industries being combined with the coal industry so that the enhanced values given to the industry as a whole may enter into the computation for the determination of miners' wages. Providing this method of including auxiliary industries is adopted, the miners will co-operate in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION.—Distribution.—The industry as a whole has so far failed to utilize the benefits to be obtained by readiness to co-operate. Large financial advantages might be gained by the formation, in particular, of co-operative selling agencies. They are specially needed in the export trade.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners agree that any means which are practicable for obtaining the best prices possible for coal in the general interest should be adopted, and they will recommend that the districts shall give careful and immediate consideration to the measures which can best be taken to promote this object.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with the Commission's recommendation as to the necessity of establishing co-operative selling agencies, and regret that no definite assurance has been given by the owners that such co-operative selling agencies would be established. They suggest that such agencies should be under the joint control of owners, workmen, and consumers.

RECOMMENDATION.—The Government should consider the establishment of an official system for the sampling and analysis of coal, with a view to encouraging selling on specification and guarantee, in both the home and the foreign markets.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners will welcome any assistance from the Government in this respect. If by setting up official stations for the sampling and analysis of coal at the ports or elsewhere it is possible to get results which will be accepted as final by buyers abroad the owners think a benefit will be conferred on the industry.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION.—Local authorities should be empowered to engage in the retail sale of coal.

OWNERS' REPLY.—This is a matter for Parliament and does not arise for discussion between owners and workmen.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners have always advocated authorizing local authorities to engage in the retail sale of coal, and, therefore, agree with the Commission's recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION.—We propose measures to secure the adoption of larger mineral wagons on the railways, and a greater concentration of ownership of wagons. A Standing Joint Committee of the Ministry of Transport and the Mines Department should be formed to promote these measures.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners note the Government's intimation that they will be prepared to constitute the proposed Standing Joint Committee of the Ministry of Transport and the Mines Department. They will welcome whatever assistance such a Committee can render in connection with proposals for increasing the efficiency of the transport of coal.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION.—Labour.—The relations between employers and employed are of fundamental importance, and here also we are convinced that a number of changes are necessary. The principle on which the recent wage-agreements have been based is in our opinion sound, but amendments are needed in the method of ascertaining the proceeds of the industry for the fixing of wages. A large proportion of the coal is sold by the mines to associated industries, and the most important of these amendments relates to the prices at which these transfers are made.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners are prepared to consider with the workmen the recommendation of the Commission of machinery for the settlement of disputes as to the necessity of amendment in transfer prices which will leave no possible ground for doubt as to their fair and also with the amendment relating to the method of fixing transfer prices. They will also consider with the workmen the suggestions of the Commission relating to certain details of costs of operation with the owners in giving effect to these suggestions.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with the recommendation of the Commission as to the necessity of amendment in transfer prices which will leave no possible ground for doubt as to their fair and also with the amendment relating to the method of fixing transfer prices. They desire further to say they will co-operate with the owners in giving effect to these suggestions.

RECOMMENDATION.—The standard length of the working day, which is now on the average 7½ hours underground, should remain unaltered. The optional re-distribution of hours within the present weekly total over a week of five days instead of six, should be considered. The multiple shift system should be extended.

OWNERS' REPLY.—While remaining convinced that a return to longer working hours is imperative to restore prosperity to the industry, in face of the emphatic declaration of the miners' representatives that they will not entertain any suggestion in this direction the owners are anxious to consider with the miners the recommendations of the Commission that the definition of working time should be by the week instead of by the day, and that greater flexibility may be provided in the working hours. The owners accept the recommendation of the Commission in regard to multiple shifts.

RECOMMENDATION.—Joint pit committees should be established generally.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners accept the view expressed by the Commission that voluntary action is more likely to prove a friendly spirit than the compulsion of an Act of Parliament, and they accordingly are prepared to agree that joint committees shall be set up voluntarily at each pit and that the constitution and functions of the committees shall be arranged nationally between them and the miners' representatives.

RECOMMENDATION.—The methods of payment of men not employed at the face should be revised where possible so as to give them a direct interest in output.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners accept this recommendation. The details of the methods to be adopted must necessarily be worked out pit by pit.

RECOMMENDATION.—The introduction of a family allowance system, either nationally or by districts, is desirable. Pooling schemes should be adopted to prevent married men with families being prejudiced in obtaining employment.

OWNERS' REPLY.—This is mainly a question for the workmen. The owners do not express any view adverse to the principle of family allowances. The matter would have to be dealt with district by district as part of the subsistence wage arrangements.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners are prepared to consider the question of family allowances, subject to a guaranteed week of minimum wage being established, but matter would have to be dealt with district by district as part of the subsistence wage arrangements.

RECOMMENDATION.—Profit-sharing schemes providing for the distribution to the workmen of shares in the undertakings should be generally adopted in the industry, and should be made obligatory by statute.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners are cordially in agreement as to the desirability of associating the workers as closely as possible with the success of the individual undertaking in which they are employed. The best results will be achieved by discussion between owners and workmen of schemes suited to the particular circumstances of individual undertakings.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners are of opinion that this is primarily a matter for the Government and the owners. They will therefore give due consideration to any schemes suggested.

RECOMMENDATION.—For all new collieries a proper provision of houses for the workers should be a condition of the lease.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners are in favour of the provision of the best housing conditions that are practicable.

RECOMMENDATION.—The general establishment of pit-head baths is necessary. This should be undertaken by the existing Miners' Welfare Fund, which should be increased by a substantial contribution from royalties.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners accept this recommendation.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION.—When prosperity returns to the industry we consider that annual holidays with pay should be established.

OWNERS' REPLY.—The owners think that this is a matter which hardly demands immediate attention, but may be considered when prosperity returns to the industry. This is long overdue.

MINERS' REPLY.—The miners agree with the suggestion of the Commission regarding holidays with pay, as in their opinion this is long overdue.

MINERS' INSISTENCE ON NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The statement of the miners added:—
In conclusion, the miners desire to emphasize the statement of the Commission that the settlement, not merely of the principles on which wages are to be determined, but of minimum percentage, is a matter for national authorities, on the ground that, in the words of the Commission, "to give a free hand to each district to settle its own standard of living is to expose the standard of the more efficient and prosperous areas to the under-mining by the weaker areas, and open the door to cut-throat competition between different districts at the expense of wages." In the miners' opinion, therefore, the two sides should, as early as possible, formulate a national agreement by means of which such a minimum percentage may be determined.



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JANE AUSTEN.

THE "GIRLISH" YOUNG MEN OF HER NOVELS.

That Jane Austen had a thorough knowledge of women but did not know enough about men to trust herself to let them have more than a few words in conversation with each other was one of the points made by Mr. A. B. Walkley in a lecture on behalf of the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council. This left some of his audience wondering what Jane Austen would have said had she listened to what the two gentlemen, her devoted lovers—Mr. Walkley himself and Mr. Augustine Birrell, who presided,—had to say about her and their conjectures about her love affairs.

Mr. Walkley began by appraising the value of Jane Austen to the world of 1926, where we lived in such a hubbub that it was a relief to escape into her quiet realm. For us, he said, her novels were more than mere novels; they belonged to the literature of consolation. They were a refuge not only from the maddening crowd, but from maddening works. She was nothing if not a realist, an anti-sentimentalist, and an anti-romantic. She was as hard as a kind woman could be to Marianne Dashwood. She made the wandering Catherine Morland look silly, and she gave Mrs. Jennings a good slap as "a great wonderer."

Quoting from her letters to her sister as well as her novels, he showed that Jane's absorbing interest was in human beings. They were more to her than books or music or nature. "She had not a ha'porth of nature worship in her." She was very vague about prospects but very exact about mileage—the distance between Box Hill and Kingston, and so on. She was a realist, but those who imagined that she was a copyist and who sought for her originals were on a wild-goose chase, though he believed that in her letters he had discovered the originals of Mrs. and Miss Bates.

UNEMANCIPATED WOMEN.

He thought it needless to waste too much pity on her unemancipated women, for they got a good deal of fun out of life. The pity was that their interests were so restricted. Marriage was the only career open to them, and so the mothers and aunts were all matchmakers. Marriage and giving in marriage were Jane's one perpetual theme. She knew her women intimately, but the men she only knew from the outside. Her husbands were presented through the eyes of their wives, brothers through their sisters. Her young men, said Mr. Walkley, surprisingly, were really girls—modest, retiring, and dependent on parents and guardians. Even Frank Churchill was dependent on his guardian in Jane in three of her heroines. Elizabeth had her high spirits and sharp tongue, and Emma her match-making propensities. Anne could only be partially identified as Jane, and her happily-ending story was not that of Jane, whose lover left her and never returned, but her emotions could not have been imagined. Jane must have drawn on her own experience.

One of the charms of the novels was the view of what had been described as a passionless love and gentle self-respect. Now-a-days there was no reticence, no room marked private. Love was free, and its young dream was smothered with Freudian horrors. But the novelists who dealt exclusively with physical passion had shown how dull it was; they had shown, to speak paradoxically, that there was not enough body in it. What a relief it was to escape to the reticence of Jane Austen, a reticence which was more than the result of her upbringing, and which had a real artistic value.

FLIRTATIONS AND IRISHMEN.

But Mr. Walkley explained that it had led her into one serious fault. She always shirked the declaration scene, which should have been the most beautiful part of the love story. She either put it into narrative form or, worse, she declared herself to be unequal to the occasion. What did Elizabeth and Darcy say to each other, and Emma and Mr. Knightley? "In all Jane Austen's novels," Mr. Walkley lamented, "there is not a single lover's kiss. The kissing must have been done in the deepest recesses of the shrubbery. There are five-and-twenty shrubberies in her novels and not one kiss."

Mr. Birrell felt sadly that here among those who admired Jane Austen he was in an atmosphere of exclusiveness, for he had to confess that he knew many intelligent people not devoid of a sense of humour who could not read her books. He suggested, this was because they thought they detected in her a harshness of disposition. "There is a tang about her," he said, "that some people do not like, and that others love to distraction." He expressed great surprise that Mr. Walkley could so calmly admit her love affairs. He acknowledged that she had been attracted by a certain Tom Lefroy, who afterwards went to Ireland and became a Lord Chief Justice, and he felt sure that if Tom Lefroy had proposed Jane would have married him.

"I am terrified when I think of the risks we ran with Tom Lefroy, for if she had gone to Ireland I confidently say her novels would never have been written. They came from the South of England." The moral was that young women of genius should consider very carefully the evils of light flirtations with Irishmen. "Thank God, Jane Austen never went to Ireland."

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due May 19th.
Malaya Prince, due to-day.
Taiping (Australian-Oriental), due May 17th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
Kowloon Dock.—Angus, Passet, Hin Sang, Marhe.
Taikoo Dock.—Kwangtung, Tyndareus, Clara, Jensen, Yinchow, Tung On, Shansi.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MAY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 12TH MERIDIAN
EAST OF GREENWICH)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
May 13th.....	5.41 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
14th.....	5.41	6.55
15th.....	5.43	6.55
16th.....	5.43	6.56
17th.....	5.42	6.56
18th.....	5.42	6.57
19th.....	5.42	6.57
20th.....	5.41	6.58
21st.....	5.41	6.58
22nd.....	5.41	6.59
23rd.....	5.41	7.00
24th.....	5.40	7.00
25th.....	5.40	7.01
26th.....	5.40	7.01
27th.....	5.39	7.02
28th.....	5.39	7.02
29th.....	5.39	7.03
30th.....	5.39	7.03
31st.....	5.39	7.03

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 12th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.71	29.67
Temperature	76	71	76
Humidity	92	91	89
Wind Direction	E	Calm	SE
Force	2	0	1
Weather	OP	O	OP LT
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.32

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th ... 81
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th ... 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 13th to 19th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	13	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 45	6 8	3 34	2 7
Fri.	14	11 44	4 7	4 43	0 8
		10 14	7 0	5 32	3 2
Satur.	15	0 37	4 3	4 29	0 8
		10 42	6 9	6 18	1 0
Sun.	16	1 33	4 0	4 49	3 5
		11 9	6 7	7 8	1 2
Mon.	17	2 26	3 7	5 10	3 7
		11 38	6 4	8 7	1 5
Tues.	18	No inferior	High	nor Low	Water
		0 14	0 0	9 10	1 7
Wed.	19	No inferior	High	nor Low	Water
		1 18	5 6	10 21	1 7

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
URINARY TRACT, INCLUDING GONORRHOEA,
GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, GONITIS,
PYELITIS, BLENNORRHOEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS
OF THE BLADDER, UTERUS, AND VAGINA.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
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URINARY TRACT, INCLUDING GONORRHOEA,
GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, GONITIS,
PYELITIS, BLENNORRHOEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS
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GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, GONITIS,
PYELITIS, BLENNORRHOEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS
OF THE BLADDER, UTERUS, AND VAGINA.



What is a mother to do?

What is a mother to do when she is worried out of her life because her baby will not get on? Best to do what this doctor did—give him Glaxo.

"My boy, aged twelve months is in every way up to the standard of an entirely breast-fed baby: is full of vitality and good temper and has firm flesh and a well-knit figure. I cannot speak too highly of your food from personal experience."

(Signed) M.D. Lord, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ref. D.A. 9)

Give your baby Glaxo—the food doctors give to their own babies, the food that builds firm flesh, plenty of bone and real good health.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Write for Free Sample and Descriptive Booklet to
W. R. LONLEY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"MALWA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 12TH MAY, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 1st June, 1926, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1926. [3554]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th May. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, stained and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th May, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1926. [3553]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Motor Vessel "VORTLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th May, 1926, will be subject to Rent. All Claims must reach us by 19th May, 1926, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on the 15th May, 1926. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JESSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. [3549]

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

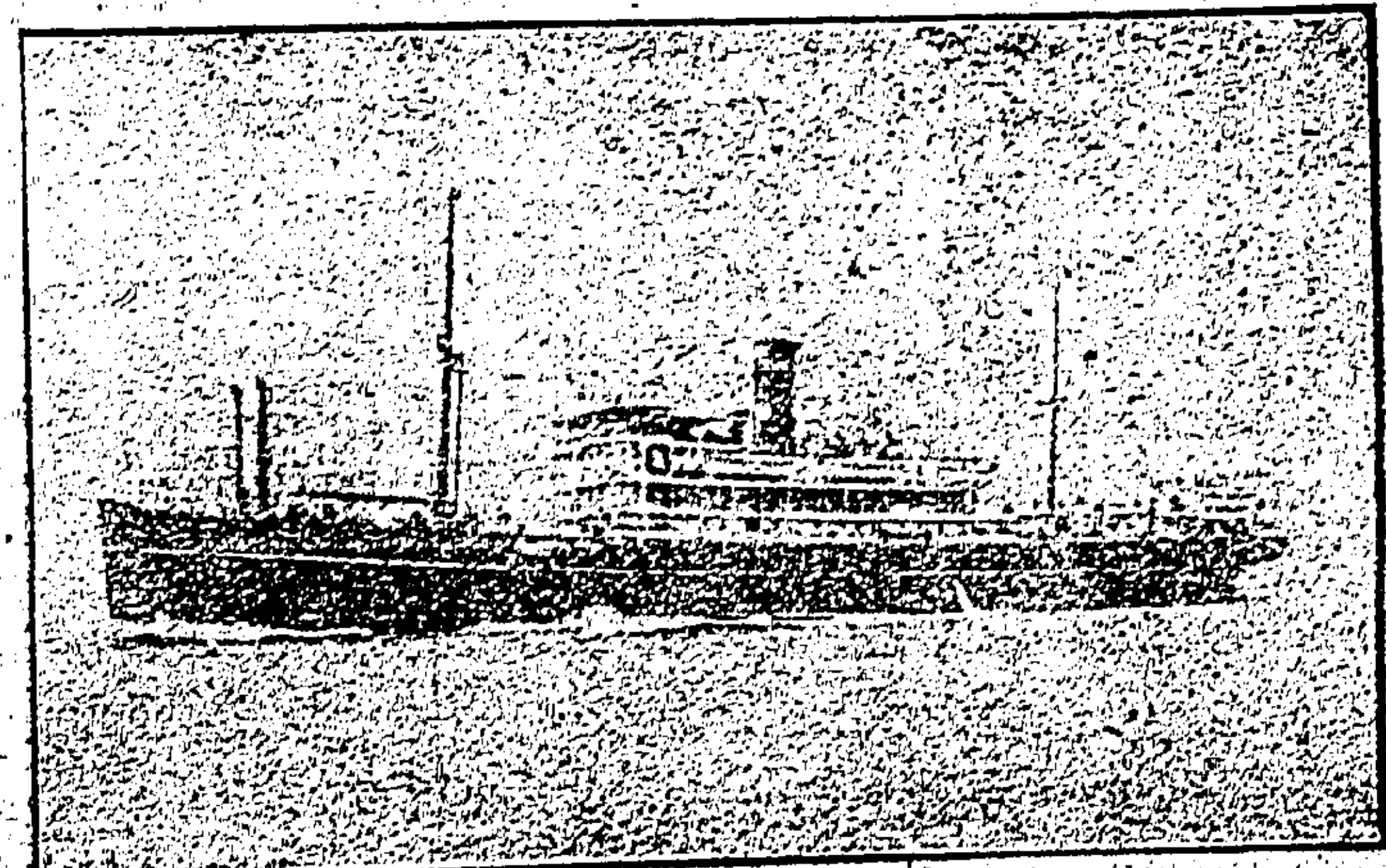
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 17th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 19th May, 1926, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. J. LIMAGE, Agent.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. [3551]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

CODES USED: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions
Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and
Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE."

BUILT AND ENGINEED AT KOWLOON DOCKS BY THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., TO THE
ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., FOR AUSTRALIAN-HONGKONG SERVICE.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A.: KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.
NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
 AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 18th June.
 S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
 AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
 (Andrew Wain & Co., London.)

Sailing from Hongkong via Suez Canal ... End June.
 M.V. "GEMARANK"

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
 "ELLERMAN" LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... For Marseilles, London & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd May.
 S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ... From Hongkong, 2nd June.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £58. 2nd Class £30.
 "B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £15.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
 ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER From Hongkong July, August.
 Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Suez Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Bora, Quilmanine, Ilo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Oshide, Innantane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
 Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to:-

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
 NEW YORK
 PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 13th May
 M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 11th June
 M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

[19]

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
 of the United Netherlands
 Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... due to arrive on 14th May, 1926

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDEKERK" ... 15th May, "

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July, "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone: Central No 1574

Agents, York Building.

[11]

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO FOR
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
 CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
 EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASBAGH"	9,000	15th May, Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"PERIM"	7,841	22nd May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	2nd June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"JENPORE"	6,318	4th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMAHA"	9,133	10th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
"PADYA"	8,907	15th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,855	22nd July	Marseilles and London.
"KANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	8,111	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMAHA"	9,133	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Redifinal Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	25th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,948	31st May	do.
"SANTHA"	7,764	27th June	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	3th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	11th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	6,900	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	8th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	18th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,948	21st May	Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	27th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PADYA"	8,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,764	9th June	Moji and Kobe.
"KARMAHA"	9,089	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	15th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	20th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,855	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th July	Shanghai only.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	15th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,097	21st July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,900	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. O. Parnmore, Friday, 14th May, at 3 p.m.

AMOY & FOOCHOW

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker, Tuesday, 18th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hakea Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIPHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

HAIPHONG	"CHINEHA"	On 14th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 14th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 16th May, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th May, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 18th May, 8 a.m.
HONGKONG	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th May, 10 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 18th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 18th May, Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 20th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 20th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone Central 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [1]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY-19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th May	22nd May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to:- **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
 Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [5]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
 S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RITIME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 "A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong, Sails 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... From Hongkong, Sails about 17th May.
 M.V. "VIMINALP" ... Sails about 31st May.
 M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOST" ... Sails from Calcutta, about 10th May via Hongkong and Colombo.
 S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd June via Hongkong and Colombo.
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd July via Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ATREUS" ... Via Suez Canal 21st May.
 S.S. "LYCAON" ... Via Suez Canal 4th June.
 S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal 18th June.
 S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal 2nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON. [21]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	13th May
SHANGHAI	Leongshue	13th May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN, SHANGHAI	Pres. Wilson	13th May
U.S.A. & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Pres. Grant	15th May
MANILA	Chenao	15th May
SHANGHAI	Taipei	17th May
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Emp. of Russia	18th May
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via CANADA, 17th Apr.	Pres. Madison	19th May
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Tango Maru	20th May
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits	Fan Cloon	Thursday, 13th, 10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tibet	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Kuryochus	2.30 P.M.
Singapore	Produce	3.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kunming	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Ohinaka	Friday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Port Bayard and Hobe	Song Bo	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.S. & America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C. 31st May.	Emp. of Canada	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Hinang	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Tunbin	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Pres. Wilson	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hai Wing	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Laingchue	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shanghai	3.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 12th June	Kashgar	Parcels Reg. 15th, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Laisang	Saturday, 15th, Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.S. & America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 4th June, & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)—Ship sails on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m.	Pres. Grant	Parcels 4.00 P.M. Letters 4.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaijo Maru	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Ohnan	Monday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Anhui	Tuesday, 18th, 8.30 A.M.
Amoy	Avangtung	8.30 A.M.
Amoy	Tyndoreus	9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Ataula Maru	Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Meriones	Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Fooking	3.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 30th May	Mishima Maru	Wednesday, 19th, Reg. 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Hsiang	Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.
Japan	Tango Maru	Friday, 21st, 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th June	Haruna Maru	Saturday, 22nd, Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$4,500,000
Silver \$27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG,
Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. Wall, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoke, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
W. L. Patterson, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARNES, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—
G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES. For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
A. H. BARNES, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund: Frs. 55,967,283.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnan, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: HONGKONG, 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000
RESERVE FUND (1926) 1,200,000

DIRECTORS:
Hon. Sir Shaw-choo, Chairman.
Fung Ping Shan, Mok Ching Kong, Li Koon Chun, Wong Yau Tong, P. K. Kwok, Hui Yui Tai, Ng Ching Luk, Kan Ying Po, Pong Wai Ting, Chan Ching Shek.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES To Let.
KAN YING PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 13th, 1926.

On LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 2/11
Bank Bills, on demand 2/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 2/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 2/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight 2/11 1/2
Documentary Bills 2/11 1/2

On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 1/7 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight 1/7 1/2
On NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 54 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight 54 1/2

On BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 149 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 149 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 149 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 149 1/2

On SHANGHAI.—
Bank Bills, at sight 100
Private, 30 days sight 100
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand 100
On MANILA.—On demand 100
On SINGAPORE.—On demand 100
On HONGKONG.—On demand 100
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